

# THE *Soybean Digest*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



Wrenns dry high-moisture beans.

DECEMBER ♦ 1954

VOLUME 15 ♦ NUMBER 2

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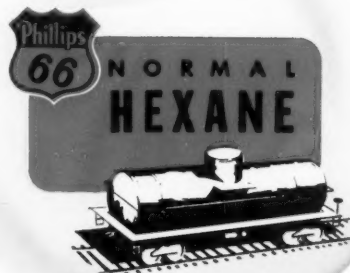
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# THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 15

December, 1954

No. 2

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## THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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## EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

### LET'S HAVE SOUND 1955 SUPPORTS

The annual decision on the support price program for soybeans of 1955 crop must be made soon after January first.

Our industry is in the enviable position of having a commodity in much demand at home and abroad. We have never had surpluses. In all the years of CCC price support operations on soybeans a net profit of about 8 million dollars is shown on CCC books. At the end of the 1953 crop year there was not a single bushel of soybeans, a single pound of soybean oil nor a single pound of soybean oil meal in CCC stocks. We have been expanding acreage and production, and expanding our markets at a comparable pace at the same time.

There are those in our industry who would remove price support on soybeans for 1955. There are those who would return the support price to 90 percent of parity. There are others whose ideas lie between these two extremes. Each has arguments in his favor. The job of your organization, and of the members of the USDA staff who must formulate programs, is to arrive at a program which will assure sufficient soybeans to meet all domestic and export needs for our commodity without throwing it into the surplus category. When CCC purchases start the support price tends to become the selling price and also the ceiling.

We must be realistic about support price, as we have been in past years, so our commodity continues to move into channels of usage. One of the wisest decisions your organization ever made was the recommendation of an 80-percent support level on 1954-crop soybeans. At the same time we must give the producer sufficient insurance against disaster that he will produce the quantity of the crop needed for domestic and export use.

We must insist, when support plans are made for 1955, that soybeans be kept in their proper relationship to other crops, especially competitive oilseeds. We must further insist that soybean producers not be penalized this year because they took a voluntary reduction in support price a year ago. We must always keep our commodity in such a position that it goes into channels of consumption. So long as we do so we will never have the production of one or two years past staring us in the face when we start to market another crop, as have the wheat producers today.

Soybeans are one of the few commodities which will benefit (or lose) by a rising parity price during the next few years. Eighty percent of parity for 1955 will be about seven cents per bushel more than 80 percent of parity would have

been in 1954. It is not the percent of parity, but the dollar returns, which are important.

Return to peacetime economy, long delayed following World War II and the Korean episode, must again bring to American agriculture sound planning based on production for consumption. Our industry is in an enviable position, as compared to most other commodities. Let us do our utmost to stay in that position!

### PROSPECTS GOOD FOR 1954 CROP

In spite of the largest soybean crop in history, it is hard to be other than optimistic about sales prospects during coming months. There are a number of reasons.

Stocks of CCC-held cottonseed oil are now less than one-half their Sept. 1 level. New stocks being tendered have been sold immediately up to the present. It is hard to foresee anything like former levels in CCC hands even when the 1954-crop crush is completed.

Stocks of vegetable oils in the hands of refiners and traders in this country are practically nonexistent. Stocks in foreign countries are now being replenished, but are at much lower levels than two years ago. Demand increases steadily with population increase, and with increased levels of the national economies in European countries.

Wm. Stedman of the fats and oils division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, is in Spain now surveying the freeze damage to the olive crop, and the prospective vegetable oil needs of that country. Unquestionably the olive crop is materially smaller, and semi-permanent damage has been done. Soybean oil is an alternative for that fat-hungry country.

The trade pact concluded with Japan, provides wheat and rice on a basis of payment with Japanese yen. That releases dollars which otherwise would have been used for those commodities with which to buy soybeans. There is great need of soybeans in Japan. Unless Manchurian stocks become available in much greater quantities than now appears probable, there will be a large market for American soybeans in Japan through the year.

Korea and Formosa will be continuing buyers, even at today's price levels. As pointed out by Dr. Norton in the Nov. 26 issue of *Late News*, price is not the determining factor when the soybeans are to be used for human food.

When you add it all together, then consider the extremely small stocks in the hands of domestic processors and the growing livestock population it is difficult to be pessimistic. Certainly there will be markets for our total 1954 produc-



tion. If today's prices are too high, then price adjustments of rather minor proportions will bring selling prices into line.

Chances of a carryover of 1954-crop soybeans into the new crop year seem rather small. This appears to be another year of total disappearance.

#### ANOTHER JOINT MEETING IN 1955?

Joint meetings of the Nationals Soybean Processors Association and the American Soybean Association were held in Memphis this year. It was the first time in history that the two organizations have met at the same place and on consecutive days.

Final decision on the 1955 convention site for ASA has not yet been made. It is expected that the choice will be made at the December meeting of the board of directors, to whom the matter was referred. Before that decision is made signals will again be checked with NSPA officials, and it is the hope of ASA officials that favorable reception will be given to our proposal to coordinate our annual meetings again.

From our standpoint 1954 was a good start. We need to continue, and to bring our programs and our thinking even closer together. This is our public announcement of an invitation to NSPA to consider joint meetings for 1955.

#### PARITY FOR SOYBEANS MOVING UP

Unlike most commodities under price support programs, soybeans, as pointed out in the article by T. A. Hieronymus in the November issue of the Soybean Digest, were undervalued in the original establishment of parity figures. The new formula makes the parity price of a commodity depend upon the average free market price for the most recent 10 years.

Parity on soybeans will rise rather rapidly in the next few years, as the war-time price pattern exerts itself on the average. For instance, the 75 percent parity figure as calculated this past year would have been about \$2.02 per bushel. The 1955 figure for 75 percent of parity will be about \$2.09 per bushel. The 1956 figure will be even higher.

In discussing parity and support price figures on soybeans we must not lose sight of this increase in the soybean parity base. At a time when most other commodities will be scaled downward in parity price, soybeans will be moving upward.

We must not let ourselves get out of proper relationship to other commodities. Soybean products sell because they are good—and because they are priced right. Let's keep them that way.

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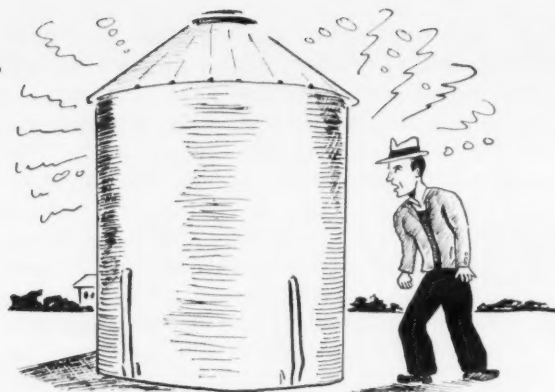
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Watch out for High Moisture Content—

# Don't Store Beans Over 15 Percent!



IF YOUR soybeans tested 13-15 percent moisture when they went into the bin better keep a close watch on them.

(Staff written)

FOR THE FIRST time in several years moisture will be a problem in soybean storage this season. The past two years soybeans went into storage very dry. The chief problem was mechanical damage due to low moisture content. This year it is different.

Reports of the high moisture content of harvested soybeans have been very general, and they come from almost every part of the soybean

belt. Reports vary widely, from as low as 10 percent to 20 or higher.

An exceedingly wet October, a high percentage of foreign material including weed seeds and corn, and immature green beans in drought areas, have all contributed to the condition.

Although moisture content many places dropped appreciably during favorable harvest weather in early November, a substantial part of the crop was harvested too wet for safe storage in both northern and southern states.

## Some Dried

Beans some places were put through driers before going into storage. Many farmers did not try to hold high-moisture beans, or loads with an appreciable quantity of green beans.

But we have many reports of beans going into storage at the 14-percent-moisture level or higher. These beans may cause trouble later.

For the past several years you could put your beans into storage and forget about them. You can't do that this year. Moisture is responsible for most storage troubles, say agricultural engineers. If moisture is held within safe limits there will be few problems.

But high-moisture beans may go out of condition, down in germination, and may become prey to insects, particularly in southern areas.

There are several points to remember about storing soybeans this year.

1—Soybeans must be drier than wheat or corn for safe storage—13 percent is about the top for any length of time.

2—Clean beans are essential. Elevators report that they frequently must move soybeans to stop spoilage, even at 12-percent moisture, if they contain high-moisture weed seed or corn.

3—The highest moisture content in the bin is what counts, not the average. Remember that a load of wet beans, or pockets of green weed

seeds or green beans may cause a whole bin to go out of condition. Such pockets are dynamite in a bin of otherwise clean beans. Heating, insect infestation or other damage may occur even if the average moisture level is considered safe.

4—Remember the tendency of moisture to accumulate in the top part of the bin due to the movement of air in winter. Even though the average moisture content is low in the bin, moisture may get so high in the upper levels as to cause the beans to go out of condition. It is not uncommon to find moisture content above 15 percent in the upper portions of bins during winter.

John C. Campbell, agricultural engineer at the University of Illinois, suggests that you check your farm-stored grain for moisture buildup when cold weather hits. He says you can look for trouble in the top two feet of the grain.

Temperature differences in stored grain cause air currents that carry warm, moist air up where the moisture condenses on the cold grain near the surface.

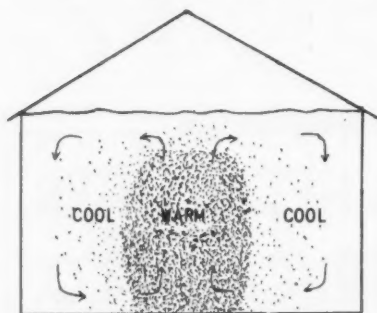
Where moisture accumulates in the upper layers of soybeans surface crusting and molding may develop, and germination will drop severely in the soybeans near the top.

If there is damage, do not use beans from the upper two feet for seed. If you can see the damage, remove several bushels before emptying the entire bin to avoid lowering the grade for the whole lot.

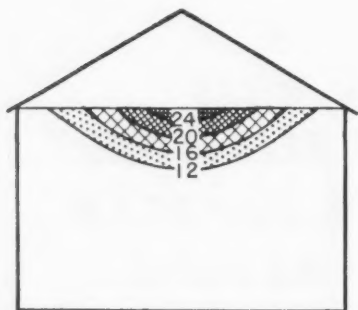
## Recommendations

Here in brief are the recommendations of agricultural engineers for handling your soybeans in storage this year:

1—Don't guess about the moisture content of your bins. Take samples to your elevator or county PMA office for a test. Put each sample in a sealed pint container and be sure it is average for the load or bin. And remember that green weed seed, corn, or green beans will increase the danger.



DURING FALL and winter warm air moves slowly up through the center of soybean bins. This results in excess moisture in the upper layers and in molding, crusting, and loss of germination in the surface beans.



—University of Illinois Circular 602.

A BIN was filled with soybeans averaging 12 to 13 percent moisture. After 16 months of storage part of the surface beans averaged 24 percent because of the air movement illustrated above.

There may be considerable variation in moisture levels on clear, dry days during harvest, from 15 percent in the morning to as low as 9 or 10 percent in the afternoon. Don't assume that the moisture level will remain the same.

2—If the highest moisture content is 12 percent or below, and your bin is tight, you can store up to three years. Germination will probably hold good for a year.

3—If the moisture content is between 12 and 13 percent you can store, but test for germination before planting for seed.

Thirteen percent is usually considered the dividing line between safe and unsafe storage, except for seed.

4—If the moisture content is between 13 to 15 percent you may store during cold weather in northern states if you do not have a long spell of warm weather. But be sure to have them dried or move them before spring.

#### May Deteriorate

Says D. G. Carter of the University of Illinois: "Clean soybeans between 13 and 14 percent can be stored through the winter, but may seriously deteriorate if storage time is followed by a spell of warm weather. In Illinois research studies, soybeans between 13 and 14 percent became musty and graded sample after 10 months' storage, germination decreased and fat acidity went up."

If beans seem to be heating because of wet spots or insect activity, you can work them or move them to another bin. This will tend to aerate and cool the beans slightly and break up the hot spots.

Come early spring and you'll want to move high-moisture beans fast or dry them down. If beans had fairly high moisture when stored they'll still have high moisture in the spring. Don't wait beyond the first of March to act!

What about artificial drying? In Illinois tests best conditioning resulted from drying with forced heated air; and also with forced unheated air when the air temperatures were above 60 degrees and the relative humidity was below 75 percent.

Natural wind ventilation is slow at best, and sometimes beans pick up moisture in ventilated bins, when temperatures are low and humidity high.

Campbell suggests you can keep the moisture evenly distributed in a bin by using a small ventilating fan that blows air down a perforated duct in the center of the bin.

Say Deane G. Carter and Leo E. Holman, authors of the Illinois circular, Storing Soybeans on the Farm: "It is not practicable at the present time to dry soybeans on the farm

## Storage and Different Moisture Levels

Information from Illinois Circular 692.

### Safe

**Moistures below 12 percent.** At this relatively low moisture your beans are safe from trouble due to moisture content at time of storage. "Splits" are likely to occur from handling. Beans may pick up some moisture, and some accumulation can be expected in the upper part of the bin during the winter. Germination stays good until well into the second year. Market beans at 10-percent moisture were held for nearly four years in farm-type bins without a reduction in grade.

**Moistures of 12 to 13 percent.** Crop is generally safe for at least a year of storage, with little loss in germination. In tests the market grade did not go down for more than two years. But check germination before planting seed.

### Unsafe

**Moistures of 13 to 14 percent.** The market crop can be stored from fall until the following late spring or early summer. If you intend the beans for seed, make germination tests before planting. In research studies, soybeans became musty and graded "sample" after 10 months' storage from January to October. Germination decreased and fat acidity went up.

**Moistures of 14 to 15 percent.** In this range you can keep soybeans through late fall and winter with little loss of quality, but serious deterioration begins when the weather warms up. Ordinarily do not use for seed.

**Moistures of above 15 percent.** Don't store! Put through a drier first.

unless equipment is used for other crop drying. The investment in drier, dust system, and other equipment, plus the expense of operation, makes the cost too high in the amounts most farmers have. It is more practical to store the beans at 14 percent or less and sell the rest, taking a discount if necessary."

But portable driers are becoming a regular part of farm equipment. They can be used several times most years, on other crops as well as soybeans.

### Publications

Two good bulletins:

Storing Soybeans on the Farm, by Deane G. Carter and Leo E. Holman. Circular 692.

Soybean Storage in Farm-Type Bins, a Research Report, by Leo E. Holman and Deane G. Carter. Bulletin 553.

Both may be obtained from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

## What positions did subscribers to THE LESLIE COMMODITY LETTER — recently hold?

Bought	Price	Recent High	Profit
June 17—March Wheat	198¼	131½	\$1650
July 21—March Corn	154¾	164½	\$ 475
Sept. 20—July Soybeans	272	295¾	\$1175
August 16—May S. Meal	6325	7075	\$ 725
June 1—December Rye	107½	Sold at 149½	\$2050

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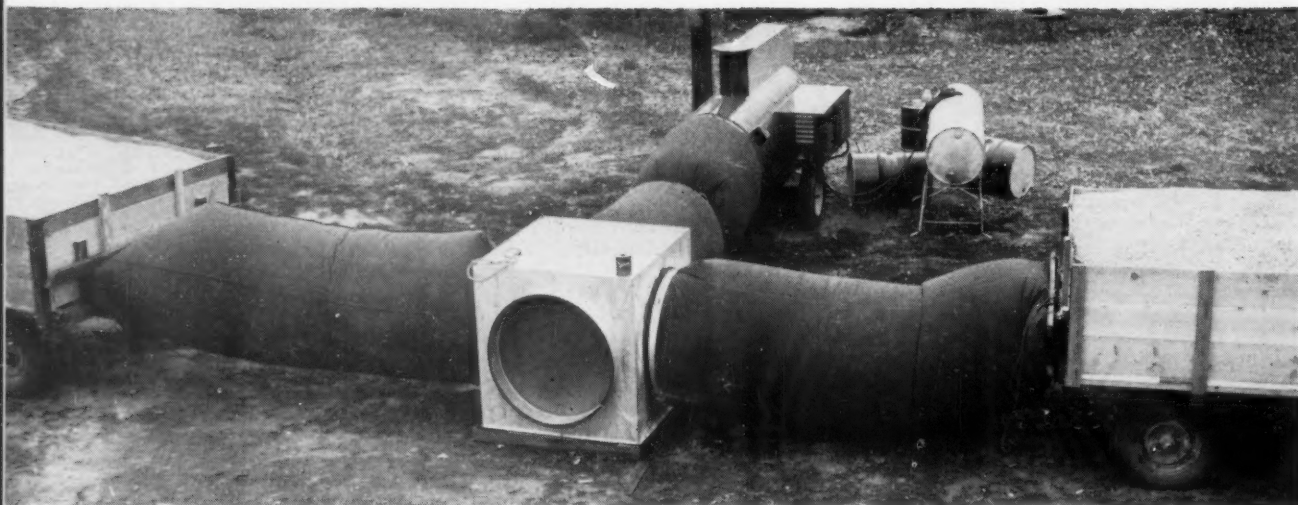
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TWO WAGONS drying at the same time. Note opening for a third wagon.

## Let's Put Storage Beans In Condition

(By Lennox Furnace Co. Agricultural Research)

LET'S CITE a farmer with a thousand bushels of soybeans with over 15 percent moisture content. What is a sensible approach to his problem? Let's consider a makeshift emergency setup for this fall or next spring.

The present-day portable crop drier can dry all types of crops. Safety has been incorporated in these units much as it has been in the home furnace.

The purchase of this type of equipment this winter or spring ex-

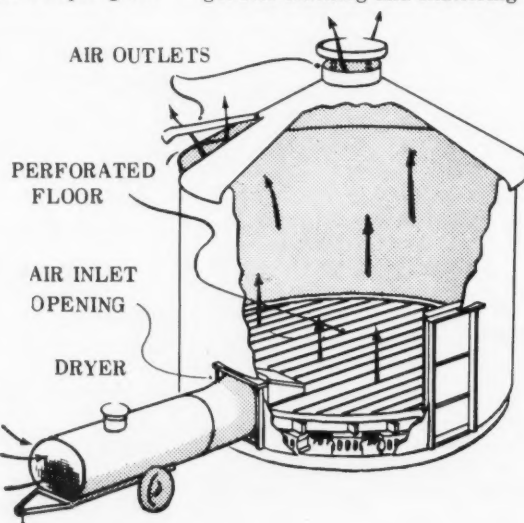
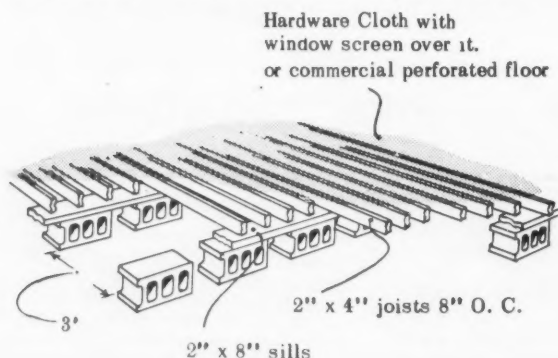
clusively for this 1,000 bushels of beans probably would be out of the question. However, the purchase of a drier with a well-rounded program in mind would be practical.

The farmer could get a drier and use it on his beans with the present buildings or wagon boxes he now has. Then next summer it might pay him to combine his oats and dry them down, and next fall pick his corn at a moisture content of 30 to 35 percent. He could also combine his next year's beans with a higher moisture content. This way he could get less cracking and shattering loss.



USE OF hardware cloth covered with window screen as a false floor in wagon.

DIAGRAM (right) shows grain drying in a metal bin. Below, use of hardware cloth as a false floor in a bin.



Let's get back to the 1,000 bushels of binned high-moisture beans. You ask, how can I dry them without a lot of extra equipment?

Our experience has been that using a single false floor 12 to 14 inches above the original floor or wagon box bed made of hardware cloth or perforated sheet metal, and blowing the heated air underneath and on up through the grain is one of the most successful and inexpensive methods you can use. The photos show how it works.

A converted wagon box doesn't cost much money to make. If your beans start to heat this winter or spring, you can take out a wagon load, dry them down, then either take them to the elevator or put them back in a storage bin. Keep in mind if the weather stays cold you are okay. But look out for the warm days.

Taking beans at 15½-percent moisture, you can dry around 100 bushels an hour down to 12½ percent. If you are drying seed beans do not exceed 110°. On commercial beans stay around 120°. Never exceed 140° or you can very easily damage the processing quality of the soybeans.

The cost of electricity and fuel oil will be around 1 cent per bushel to dry from 16 to 12½ percent.

There are many practical ideas to try in the present buildings you have on your farm. Any crop drier manufacturer will be glad to show you how it can be done. Your colleges have publications and building designs for the asking.

The dockage price for soybeans now stored with high moisture could be 10 cents or more per bushel. You don't have to go to a lot of expense to dry these beans. Keep in mind the year-around program of crop drying from the first cutting of hay until you are done picking corn in the fall.

Actually, most years are emergency years from some standpoint. Good profits have been made by the farmer who was set up for drying to overcome excessive moisture, corn borer, winds and other conditions.

## New Margarine Record

MARGARINE has set a new production record for the third successive month, according to S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

September's output of 118,051,000 pounds established a new nine-month production high of 995,297,000 pounds, Mr. Riepma reported. The previous record for a comparable period, set last year, was 940,876,000 pounds.

DECEMBER, 1954

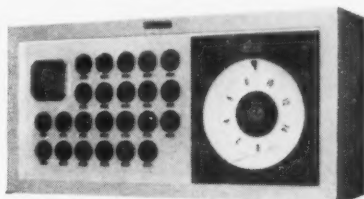
## Stored grain protected

by



**spot  
temperature  
system**

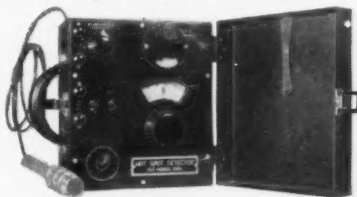
GRAIN ELEVATORS, terminals and country stations throughout the world are finding the Hot Spot Temperature Measuring System the accurate, convenient way to guard against spoilage. The first, modern, electronic system for checking grain temperatures, the Hot Spot System pays for itself by pointing accurately to local heating that accompanies moisture pockets, mold or germ action, or insect damage.



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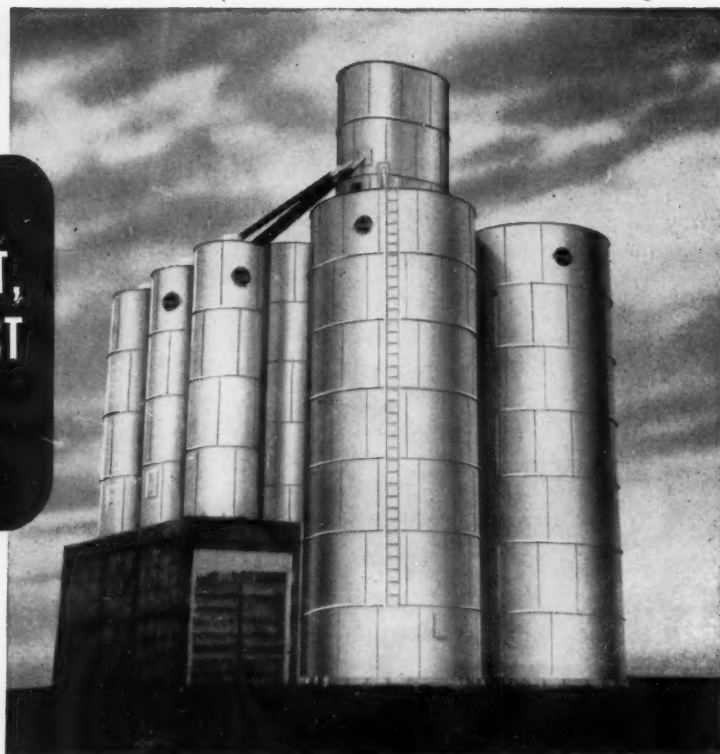
Instruments, for Hot Spot Detector Systems, are made exclusively by Minneapolis-Honeywell . . . *First in Controls*

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SOYBEAN DIGEST



# Late News

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yearly as a service  
to the soybean  
industry.

## HEARINGS ON GRADES

Public hearings will be held in late January or early February on proposed changes in the federal soybean grading standards. The American Soybean Association has petitioned the grain branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, for hearings on its proposal to **lower the allowable foreign material 1 percent in each of the numerical grades of soybeans.** Contrary to some reports, ASA has not asked for any change in moisture limits.

If changes are made in the grading standards they will be effective with the start of the 1955 crop movement.

## PROCESSOR OPERATIONS

Despite published reports that some processors are closing plants or slowing down their operations due to an unfavorable conversion ratio, our spot reports indicate **most processors are operating at or close to capacity** in the North, with some operating on cottonseed in the South.

Cargill, Inc., had announced plans to close its Chicago unit and some of its other operations. Ralston Purina Co. hinted at plans to slow its soybean operations.

Such talk has had the desired effect in higher meal and oil prices. The conversion ratio has sharply improved and is currently at the best level for more than two years, according to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York broker.

The conversion value of soybean oil and meal over a bushel of beans on Nov. 15 was 20 cents, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with 14 cents on October 15, and the yearly average of 9 cents for the 1953-54 crop, according to USDA's figures. Cost of processing a bushel of beans is 37 cents (for the 1952-53 crop) as determined by USDA with the assistance of the National Soybean Processors Association. The conversion ratio is based on 47 pounds of meal and 11 pounds of oil per bushel of beans.

Bureau of the Census report issued Dec. 1 indicated that processors crushed 21.7 million bushels of soybeans in October; and that they had 37.3 million bushels on hand Oct. 31, or about six weeks' supply.

## CROP MOVEMENT

Such beans as are moving are going mainly to processing plants in the North, with a few Illinois beans being exported. Southern beans are largely being exported with a smaller volume being picked up by processing plants.

Says E. E. Purvis, Jr., Baldwin Oil Mill, Foley, Ala.: "Soybeans have been completely out of range for processing. Bulk of our crop was \$2.80 to farmers, **due to nearby export demand.**"

Apparently the volume of soybeans in storage in the South is not large. **Our spot reports range from 5 percent to not over 30 in southeast Missouri and the areas farther South.** This is due to the small harvest in the drought sections and the poor condition in which much of the crop was harvested.

**There is possibly a little more talk that some beans will move under \$3**—in the \$2.75-\$2.90 range—than there was a few weeks ago. "The high price objective is slowly losing steam," says J. E. Johnson at Champaign, Ill. "This past week we heard objectives



of \$2.80 or better." However, there is still no indication of any heavy movement, and the most commonly quoted figure to bring beans out of hiding is \$3.

Writes Frank Anderson, Stewardson, Ill.: "Some of our farmers are holding all their beans and betting on \$4 per bushel in the spring."

## SOYBEAN EXPORTS

Unofficial estimates of soybean exports for October 1954 total 5 million bushels, or 800,000 below October last year. The estimates for September are 499,000, compared with 1,131,000 bushels in September 1953.

Total for the two months this year compared with 1953 is 5,499,000 bushels against 6,939,000 last season. However, inspections of soybeans for export so far this season—Oct. 1 through Nov. 19—are running slightly ahead of last year.

Exports of soybeans for the 1953-54 marketing season which closed Sept. 3 were 39,498,000 bushels. This compares with 31,908,000 bushels for the 1952-53 marketing season.

USDA is still predicting 50 million bushels exports for the current marketing year. For a more complete report of the export outlook see Washington Digest on page 34.

## SPANISH OLIVE CROP

Spain's olive crop this year may be the second smallest in 50 years, due to the freeze last winter. Foreign Agricultural Service reports it will likely run from 85,000 to 140,000 short tons, with the smaller figure more probable. **The damage is serious enough to limit Spain's olive oil production for 10 years.**

Italy will also be importing larger quantities of oilseeds this season, according to reports from the American embassy there. Edible fats and oils supplies from domestic production are estimated to be around 140,000 short tons less than a year ago. Output of oil from the olive crop is expected to be only about three-fifths of last year's output.

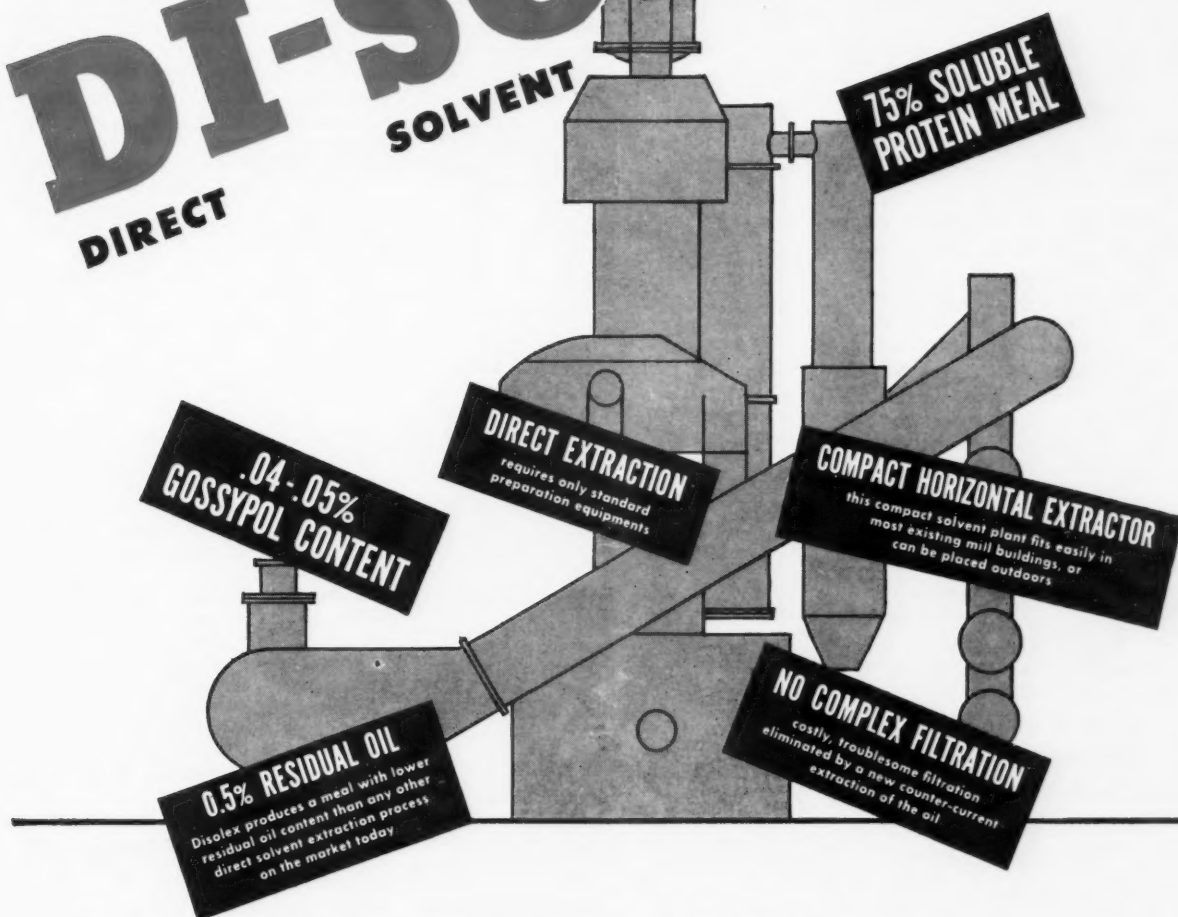
## CROP REPORTS

**Up to 15 percent of the 1954 soybean crop is still unharvested in Essex County, Ontario,** according to R. H. Peck, River Canard. Some areas in the Kankakee Marsh in extreme northwestern Indiana are still under water or too soft to hold up equipment, according to K. E. Beeson, Purdue University. "Whether soybean plants caked with mud will be in condition to harvest later, only time will tell," he says.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Nov. 29	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Nov. 29	Price to farmers for bagged soybean oil meal Nov. 29
Ala. ....	\$2.65		\$78
Ark. ....	2.65	\$2.45	
Ill. ....	2.68@ \$2.71	2.67	85@ \$90
Ind. ....	2.66@ 2.71		92
Iowa ....	2.56		90
La. ....		2.65	
Kans. ....	2.60		
Minn. ....	2.53		95
Miss. ....	2.50		
Mo. ....	2.58@ 2.60		87.50
N. C. ....	2.80	2.75	
Ohio ....	2.60		
N. D. ....	2.35@ 2.40		
Tenn. ....	2.60@ 2.50		
Va. ....	2.76		
Ontario .....		2.46	

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**HOW'S THAT FOR BEANS?** Fritz Wrenn, right, sitting on tractor wheel, shows a handful of newly harvested soybeans, which have just come from the crop drier in the rear, to his brother, Wade Wrenn, left, on their farm at Momence, Ill. The drier can be seen with heat blower attached. The Wrenns have added a second hopper atop the original drier, permitting the work of loading and unloading to be virtually continuous without stopping the drier. They have installed it between two of four silos in the farmyard, and loading elevator and spouts can be seen at rear of drier.

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**The Wrenn Brothers at Momence, Ill., Have**

## **A Profitable Farm Drying Operation**

**MOISTURE** content of soybeans was a variable factor in the Illinois-Indiana area this season, but moisture was satisfactorily controlled in beans after harvest on the farm of Wade and Fritz Wrenn near Momence, Ill.

They applied artificial drying to their harvest, for both marketing and storage purposes, and figure that in the doing they saved a considerable sum.

Soybeans were the largest crop on the 760-acre farm the two brothers operate in Kankakee County in northeastern Illinois. They planted 295 acres of beans, seeding May 18 and 19, and using 200 pounds of 5-20-20 per acre as a booster. Their reports show the ground was rather dry at planting time.

The Wrenns began their harvest Sept. 15, combining an 80-acre field which brought a yield of 45.2 bushels per acre. This was admittedly an early date to begin, but the brothers had planned to take the crop early and were prepared to use artificial drying to bring the beans to proper moisture content.

By harvesting early they planned to gather the beans before they reached the shattering stage, and thus cut down field losses considerably. As it worked out this field of beans tested for moisture about 12 percent and therefore went direct from field to bin without drying.

### **Moisture 15-18 Percent**

A siege of damp weather kept them out of the bean fields until Oct. 15, when they resumed and continued until the last load was in by Nov. 6. This harvest showed moisture content ranging from 15 to 18 percent, too high to store and too high to sell (without being docked).

They then processed the crop in the new 358-bushel-capacity crop drier of the Behlen Manufacturing Co., which equipment they had purchased earlier this fall. The soybeans were the first crop to which the drier was applied.

The drier is a permanent installation on the farm, being placed between two of the four modern tile silos, each 3,250 bushels capacity, with which the farm is equipped. The four silos are set in square pattern, with an elevator and spout-

rigging to each silo in the center. Output of the drier also can be handled by the elevator and spouts to any of the four silos, or loaded in a truck for hauling to other storage on the farm.

The Wrenn Brothers planned to store the soybeans until spring, and therefore wanted them with a moisture content under 12 percent. To accomplish this a batch in the drier was subjected to heat of 110 to 120 degrees for about three hours, the heat being kept comparatively low to maintain good quality of beans. Then air was forced through the beans for about an hour to remove heat before storing.

The brothers found themselves with more beans than they had storage room, and so decided to sell about 3,500 bushels. These they dried in 10 batches, bringing the moisture content to less than 13 percent. At this figure they drew the top market price of \$2.76 per bushel, but would have been docked 5 cents per degree of moisture over the 13 percent figure had they not dried the beans. That would have meant a price of \$2.61 per bushel at the 16 percent figure.

Thus they gained over \$50 per batch at the market price, and the cost of operating the drier is figured at 2¼ cents per bushel by Fritz Wrenn, the younger brother, record keeper and statistician. Some shrinkage is encountered, and that he estimates is negligible, probably about four bushels per 100 disappearing in the drying process.

A most important factor, and advantage of using the crop drier with the beans, is to be able to harvest them before they reach the shatter stage, Wade Wrenn, the elder brother, engineer and craftsman, said. The later the combining, the greater the shattering, even though the moisture content be high, is their experience, he said. Thus, harvesting the beans early, controlling the moisture content with the drier, is a method of not only bringing in beans in good condition but also of avoiding field losses from shattering.

Fritz Wrenn points out that depreciation on the drier is figured over a five-year period.

The Wrenn Brothers have made an extremely business-like installation of their drier. The original dry-

ing bin (metal) is set on a concrete platform with heat burner and blower permanently attached. This is operated by a power take-off from a Ford tractor, but the Wrenns are thinking of a permanent source of power, possibly an electric motor.

The Wrenns then have added a hopper of capacity similar to that of the Behlen drying bin and mounted it directly over the metal bin. The additional hopper is of frame construction, and empties by gravity directly into the metal bin. Thus while a batch is drying in the Behlen drier, another load is ready in the second-story hopper. And while the load is being processed in the drier itself, loading of the extra hopper can go forward without interruption.

### Were Ford Dealers

For 19 years Wade and Fritz Wrenn were Ford dealers in Roanoke in Woodford County in north central Illinois. But they had a hankering for the farm which dated back to boyhood days, and so last year they sold out their dealership and acquired the farm of Walter Fieleke, a choice site east of Mokenca. On the 760 acres this year they planted 295 acres of beans, 214 of corn, 90 of winter wheat, 45 of oats, 15 of rye and 81 of clover, giving them a diversified operation, indeed.

The Wrenn establishment is one of a number of farms which are adapting the new crop drying equipment for use directly on the farm. As many as 25 installations of Behlen driers have been made in Illinois this year, according to Joseph Wilhoit, Kansas, Ill., state distributor. And the demand is increasing steadily. The year 1955 will probably be a banner one in the manufacture and distribution of crop driers. Elevators have found it a satisfactory procedure for years, and now it is coming to the farm, Wilhoit said.

### THE COVER PICTURE

Wade Wrenn, left, and Fritz Wrenn, soybean growers on their big farm near Mokenca, Ill., check over a sample from a batch of beans which they have just put through their new crop drier.

Before processing the beans showed moisture content of about 16 percent, too high for proper storage or for the best market price. After drying the moisture content was under 13 percent, desirable for drawing the best market price.

Wade Wrenn applies the "hand" test to the sample which is held by his brother.



**UP-TO-DATE FARM.** View shows the crop drier and some of the storage facilities on the Wrenn Brothers Farm at Mokenca, Ill. Going over one of the problems of the day are Wade Wrenn, left, and Fritz Wrenn, owners, at their tractor at right. The area of the four tile silos has been made into a crop processing center by the brothers, who installed their new crop drier there. Elevator equipment and spouts seen beyond elevator make it possible to load grain in or out of the drier or any of the four storage tanks shown here at will, or the grain may be loaded or unloaded on ramp in center of the four tanks. Storage barn at right has been renovated and strengthened and half of its space is given over to soybeans.

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## See Manchurian Offerings as the Determining Factor in U. S. Exports

WITH the 1954 soybean harvest completed, record supplies are balanced against the strong holding movement on the part of farmers and expectation of a good volume of exports.

But clouding the export picture is the question of what volume of Manchurian soybeans may be available to compete with U. S. beans.

Farmers are again reported generally holding for that \$3 price this fall, as they did last year. But some observers are cautioning that the 1954 market may not repeat 1953.

Says J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., "Even at this late date for harvesting the estimated sale of the crop will not exceed 20 percent of the total. There continues that bullish attitude with the \$3 objective."

### Kutish's View

Francis A. Kutish, Iowa State College agricultural economist, who discussed the soybean price outlook on the American Soybean Association's program at Memphis in September, points out that the market has acted as it would be expected to in a short crop year instead of during a new high in production. This behavior has been due to the long-drawn-out harvest and the fact that more farmers are storing beans than last year. At no time have we had the heavy hedging pressure normally expected under usual harvest conditions. As a result, Kutish says we got a sizable portion of our post-harvest recovery while many of the beans were still left to be harvested.

Kutish says the timing of the price pattern from here on out depends mainly on what the speculators do and how farmers manage their stored beans, neither of which is predictable on the basis of past experience.

Quoting Kutish: "This is not the

*year to put your stored beans away and forget about them. It is a year when we can easily overstay the storage holding period."*

Observers are generally agreed that the present market is based in large part on an expected substantial volume of exports.

### Broker Angle

Dixon Jordan, Standard Commission Co., Memphis, writes: "It looks to us as though there is going to be a sharp contraction in the demand for soybeans for export beginning the latter part of December.

"A good volume of business was done back in the summer before the big price advance, with most of the contracts for October, November and December loading at the ports.

"As a result of the holding movement which developed during the harvest, there was a scramble on the part of the exporters to fill these commitments. In our view, most of this business has now been covered and new sales for loading January 1955 and forward are few and far between.

"At present prices we think the export trade will be hard pressed to equal last year's volume. This view is shared by many of our friends with contacts of long standing overseas."

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials are still holding to their earlier estimate of 50 million bushels in exports for the current marketing year. "This does not mean that the estimate is necessarily a good one. It is only that we have nothing better to suggest," they say.

Officials believe that production of oil-bearing materials outside the United States will not be greatly different from a year earlier, except that the 1954 "off-year" olive crop

in the Mediterranean Basin will be sharply lower, necessitating sizable imports of vegetable oils by Spain and possibly other Mediterranean countries. Last winter's freeze has apparently damaged the olive crop to the point that it cannot recover for several years.

A question is the volume of Manchurian soybeans that may enter the market. There have been some indications of an increased tempo of trading by Japan with China. See Washington Digest page 32.

L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, says the determining factor in U. S. exports for the 1954-55 marketing year is the volume of Manchurian soybeans that will be sold in competition with U. S. beans.

If available, Manchurian soybeans will take priority over U. S. beans, according to Norton, because:

1—They will be priced as low or lower than U. S. soybeans.

2—Europe wants to create purchasing power in China to finance sales of merchandise there.

Norton thinks the availability of Manchurian beans, not the price level, will be the ruling factor in export markets. The high price of protein feeds in Europe makes U. S. soybeans attractive as long as Manchurian beans are not available. Importers will pay whatever prices U. S. markets are apt to set for needed supplies.

He suggests that Europe may buy cottonseed oil at present bargain prices, and soybean oil meal rather than the whole beans.

W. B. Fox, C. B. Fox Co., New Orleans exporter, says that the demand abroad for soybeans is not as keen as it was last year but the demand for meal is much greater, so it is possible more beans will be exported in the form of meal.

Norton points out that the limiting factor in the Orient is not the price of soybeans, but dollars. When used for food, U. S. soybeans at any conceivable price will be cheap.

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W. E. Huge, vice president of Central Soya Co., Inc., and Fred H. Hafner, director of soybean oil meal for General Mills, raise the question of whether feeders won't shift to other sources of protein with soybean oil meal at its present price level. They say urea may take the place of soybean oil meal in the feed sack.

Quoting Hafner: "In time, unprofitable processor operations are bound to work against the producer of beans—and I think the time is this year."

Leslie Commodity Letter, Columbus, Ohio, reminds us that soybean oil meal at \$70 and soybeans at \$2.80 to \$2.90 have not been high priced historically.

Says Leslie: "We hold the belief that the growing and processing of soybeans and the merchandising of soybean meal is a young and growing industry and that ultimately (probably not many years ahead) a crop of 500 million bushels will not be considered excessive. Therefore, it does not seem logical to be alarmed over a crop of 338 million bushels, exactly 13 percent more than the previous record year of 299 millions."

## Reduces Margins

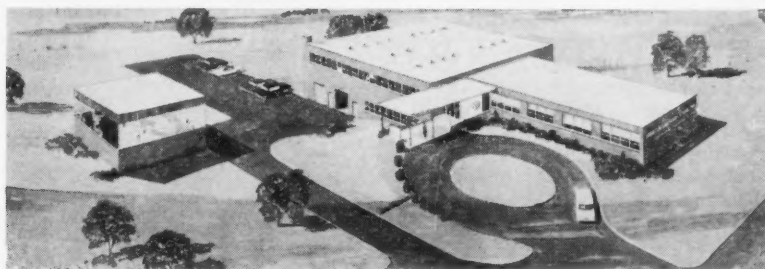
THE NEW YORK Produce Exchange has announced reductions in margin requirements for trades made in cottonseed and soy-

bean oil futures contracts for investment purposes. At present prices for cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures, the original minimum margin is \$600 per contract effective Oct. 25, as against \$800 previously required. In addition, minimum margins for straddle transactions within either the cottonseed oil futures market or the soybean oil futures market are \$100; and \$300 for straddles between the cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures markets, compared heretofore to \$300 and \$500 respectively.

As in the past, manufacturers, refiners and dealers in vegetable and animal oils, fats and waxes may be allowed a credit of \$600 per contract or a combined total of \$10,000 credit on legitimate hedging transactions certified to the clearing member.

The cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures markets on the New York Produce Exchange assist in the economical and efficient processing of many agricultural products into foods such as margarine, shortening, mayonnaise and salad oils, as well as into numerous industrial products such as plastics and paints. These future markets also offer an attractive medium for investors willing to assume, for the chance of a profit, the risks of price fluctuations which manufacturers, refiners and dealers wish to shift to others so that they can reduce their processing margins, and thus market their products at the lowest possible price to the housewife.

## Spencer Kellogg Research Center



RESEARCH CENTER planned by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., at Buffalo, N. Y.

SPENCER Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has announced completion of plans for its new research center.

Construction will be commenced soon on a research office and laboratory building and a pilot plant structure to be located on Genesee Street opposite the Airport, Buffalo, N. Y. Firm of Backus, Crane and Love are the architects. Total cost will approach \$500,000.

Laboratory building will be fully equipped for research in vegetable oils in industrial and protective

coatings application, edible oils and fats, and products derived from vegetable proteins.

Main building will be a thoroughly modern two-story brick and steel frame structure. Pilot plant will be single story. Completion is scheduled for April 1955.

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Nov. 1954 Soybeans \$2.60-\$2.63	\$2.61	\$2.95½
Dec. 1954 Corn.....	1.40	1.39½
Dec. 1954 Wheat.....	1.96-1.98	1.95½
N. Y. Dec. 1954		2.30½
Cotton .....	34.00c	33.80c 34.39c

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## CROP REPORT

# Late Harvest Nears Finish

**H**ARVEST WAS about finished in most northern areas by the latter part of November and it was well along in the South, though there were scattered fields still to be harvested in many states. Weather conditions were generally favorable for harvest the fore part of November.

A considerable part of the crop was still to be combined in southwestern Ontario, and it was not expected that combining would be completed until mid-December. Some harvesting was still to be done in Southeastern states. Harvest period was the longest in several years in northern areas.

Quality was generally good in northern areas except that moisture content and foreign material were higher than usual some places.

Moisture content was almost universally higher than for the past two years. A considerable part of the crop was reported too wet for storage in both northern and southern states, and producers were cautioned to run moisture tests on soybeans being put into storage. Beans in some areas were being put through driers before going into storage.

Green beans were causing trouble in many southern areas, due to uneven maturity on the stalk, and high-moisture beans in the area were moving to elevators where they could be dried.

A very high percentage of the crop

was being stored, probably considerably higher than ever before.

A record soybean production of 338 million bushels was indicated by an appraisal of the crop as of Nov. 1, according to USDA's crop reporting board. This is an increase of 7 million bushels from the Oct. 1 forecast and compares with 262 million bushels produced in 1953. The previous record was 299 million bushels in 1950.

The U. S. average yield of 19.5 bushels per acre is 1.2 bushels per acre above the relatively low yield of 1953, but .4 bushel below average.

In the six major soybean producing states, indicated yield increased one and one-half bushels in Ohio during October, one bushel in Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri; was unchanged in Indiana; and dropped one-half bushel in Illinois.

Per acre yields in Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota set new records, and the Iowa yield equals the record.

The drought damaged soybeans in southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

Prospects in the South Atlantic states declined slightly during October. In the South Central states, indicated yields in Arkansas and Mississippi were above earlier expectations. However, drought damage to the soybean crop has been severe in the area and the indicated yield is only three-fifths of average.

Spot reports from our correspondents:

**Arkansas.** Jacob Hartz, Jr., Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Stuttgart: Per acre yield 60 percent of 1953 and total yield 20 percent less. Irrigated beans good. Moisture okay. Non-irrigated poorest quality ever handled. Green moisture will cause storage trouble. Most beans this area being held for seed. No milling beans stored.

**L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott:** Many beans low in quality due to excess green material and grass seed. Whole crop greatly reduced by heat and drought this past summer. Crop moving mostly to oil mills.

**Illinois.** Walter W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur: On the 35,000 acres of land under our management, soybeans in 1954 averaged about the same per acre yield as in 1953. Farms south of Decatur in the drought area averaged lower, but farms farther north averaged higher. Processors now have two or three months supply of beans and market is in a stalemate. About 80 percent being stored.

**Frank Anderson, Shelby County:** Our Hawkeye beans shattered more than two bushels per acre, and we combined them the first hour they were ready. Our Chief and Lincoln beans did not shatter at all. Our corn crop was a fizzle. We spent a good deal for fertilizer. But the beans didn't need any fertilizer and they are the miracle crop.

**Indiana.** Chester B. Biddle, Remington: Beans best crop over all I have ever seen in this area. Yields are running 30 to 50 bushels, many in 35-bushel class. Quality is good, especially those put in during favorable weather. Those since heavy rains showing some damage. Area 30 miles north has been hurt by water. Many acres will never be harvested. Not too many beans being moved.

**Iowa.** Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City: Per acre yield 30 bushels compared with 23-25 last year; total up about 20 percent. Beans low in oil and very wet. Lots of beans in store that could go out of condition. Some heating now.

**Kansas.** M. W. Le Vier, Wichita: Local yield one to three bushels compared to eight to ten in 1953. Local quality of what beans there are very low and germination bad. They may be used for feed on farm rather than selling and buying back at present levels.

**Minnesota.** John W. Evans, Montevideo: Everyone very happy about the bean crop. Per acre yield slightly less than 1953, but total more because of increased acreage. Half being stored on farm.

### SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Ave.	Prelim.	Ave.	1943-52	1953	Prelim. 1954
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	16.2	16.0	11.0	122	80	77
N. J.	17.7	18.0	21.0	281	486	651
Pa.	16.2	17.0	17.0	427	323	289
Ohio	20.1	20.5	25.5	20,674	21,238	30,039
Ind.	20.7	21.0	24.0	31,438	36,855	45,284
Ill.	22.7	20.5	21.5	80,946	76,895	91,310
Mich.	18.3	19.0	20.0	1,736	2,090	2,560
Wis.	13.8	14.5	15.5	526	812	1,100
Minn.	16.3	20.5	21.0	12,754	27,696	41,706
Iowa	21.0	21.5	25.5	35,527	34,336	54,698
Mo.	18.1	14.0	14.0	17,372	25,536	28,448
N. Dak.	11.4	13.5	15.0	179	310	1,275
S. Dak.	14.2	18.0	16.5	541	1,566	2,904
Nebr.	20.0	18.5	22.0	820	1,942	4,180
Kans.	12.6	8.0	7.0	3,802	3,968	3,143
Del.	13.2	16.5	15.5	689	1,056	1,116
Md.	14.8	19.0	18.5	600	1,805	2,072
Va.	16.2	18.0	14.0	1,914	2,672	2,534
N. C.	13.8	14.5	16.0	3,559	3,814	4,624
S. C.	10.0	11.0	7.0	456	1,430	1,190
Ga.	9.1	12.0	6.0	160	600	342
Fla.	18.0	12.0		216		216
Ky.	16.8	13.0	16.0	1,740	1,248	1,536
Tenn.	17.5	13.5	12.0	2,200	2,025	2,100
Ala.	16.5	20.5	12.0	921	1,886	1,248
Miss.	15.2	12.0	8.0	3,333	3,000	3,800
Ark.	17.0	11.0	10.0	6,859	7,315	8,450
La.	14.2	10.0	15.5	434	640	930
Okla.	9.8	10.0	4.0	285	500	188
U. S.	19.9	18.3	19.5	230,643	262,341	337,990

Crop reporting board of Agricultural Marketing Service.

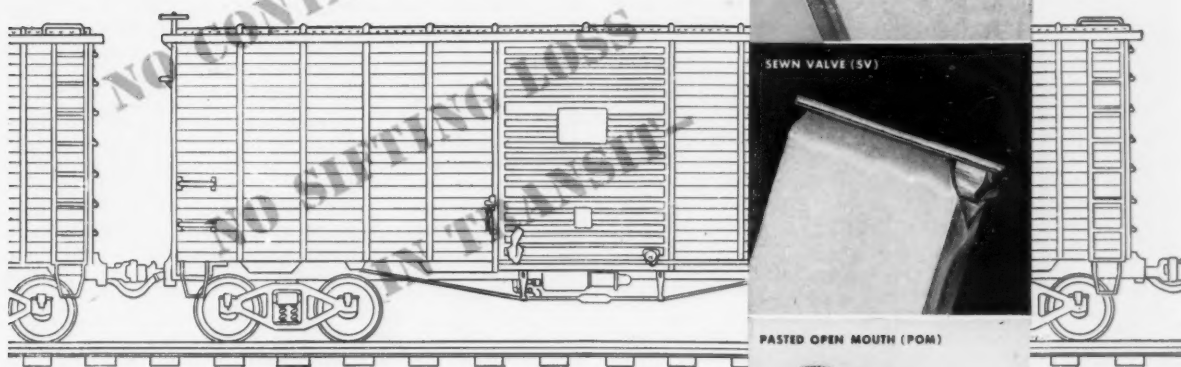
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R. E. Hodgson, Waseca: In 36 years of growing beans I have never seen such a crop. Most farmers I have talked with report 8 to 10 bushels above expected yields. I wish we knew what we did right! Yields of 40 bushels per acre are fairly common. Moisture content in some fields went 18 percent.

**Missouri.** O. H. Acom, Wardell: Condition is by far the worst I ever saw in southeast Missouri. Lots of fields only making five to ten bushels of low grade beans. However, this is a very local condition. Some parts of Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties are reporting yields of 20 to 25 bushels. Seed beans will be a very serious matter here.

**Nebraska.** Mack A. McConnell, Gibbon: Irrigated soybeans in this locality were probably a little lower in yield than last year, perhaps 10 or 15 percent, due mainly to the prolonged dry weather during the growing season and some hail. Yields ranged from about 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Probably the low 30's would catch most fields.

**Ohio.** Yields little bigger this year, three to five bushels more per acre. Quality very good. Possible some storage trouble due to moisture content on farm stored beans.

**South Dakota.** Yields way below last year and somewhat less than estimated earlier. Drought affected yield very much.

**Ontario.** K. A. Standing, Ontario Soya Bean Growers Marketing Board, Chatham: 45 percent harvested. Won't be completed until mid-December. Per acre yield 18.4 bushels compared with 20.4 bushels last year. Total yield same. Recommending drying if beans to be stored on farm.

## New World Record

**W**ORLD production of soybeans is expected to be at an all-time high in 1954. The preliminary forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agri-

culture places the crop at 735 million bushels, up 90 millions from the 645 million bushels produced in 1953, and 60 millions from the previous high of 675 million bushels produced in 1952.

Over three-fourths of the anticipated increase will come in the United States, and a fifth in China-Manchuria. But output has also increased in almost all other soybean producing areas.

Production in **Canada** set a new record for the 11th successive year. The crop, confined to Ontario, is estimated at 5.3 million bushels, up 21 percent from 1953. Increased production came primarily from a record acreage. Yield per acre exceeded last year but was far short of the high yield of 1952.

Soybean output in **China-Manchuria** may approximate 350 million

bushels against an estimated 332 million bushels in 1953. Acreage was expected to be up slightly and the yield per acre may be somewhat better than last year.

**Japan's** crop is expected to exceed last year's by about 1 million bushels. Conditions in all areas, with the exception of Hokkaido, are reported favorable. In **Indonesia**, output reportedly is well above 1953. Harvests in **Taiwan** and **Thailand** probably approximated the 1953 level.

**Brazil's** crop is estimated to be up about 13 percent. Production continues to increase in both Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo, the principal producing states, largely because of increased acreage. Moreover, a further increase in plantings is anticipated in both states.

**SOYBEANS:** Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39, annual 1952-1954 (1)

Continent and country	Acreage (2)			Yield per acre Ave.					Production			
	Ave. 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1935-39	1952	1953	1954	Ave. 1935-39	1952	1953	1954
				(3)	(3)				(3)			(3)
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>												
Canada	(4) 10	172	216	254	21.3	24.0	20.4	21.0	(4) 207	4,128	4,406	5,334
United States (5)	3,042	14,338	14,366	17,329	18.5	20.8	18.3	19.1	56,167	298,052	282,341	331,271
<b>EUROPE</b>												
Italy	(6) 2	1	1	12.1	23.0	25.4			(4) 1	51	35	
Yugoslavia	5	5		14.9	8.4				71	41		
Other Europe	93	95	95	90					1,067	480	565	500
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (7)	607								(7) 5,805			
<b>ASIA</b>												
Turkey	(7) 1	7		29.0	14.9				(7) 37	110		
China	12,411			16.7					207,666	200,000	198,000	*
Manchuria	8,992	7,400	8,300	16.8	16.9	16.3			151,294	125,000	134,000	350,000
Indonesia	(8) 889	1,083	1,161	10.0	9.7	9.3			(8) 9,731	10,343	10,539	11,200
Japan	797	1,013	1,062	1,120	15.6	18.9	15.2	15.3	12,336	19,161	16,094	17,086
Korea (9)	(4) 1,921	539	617		10.0	7.0	6.1		17,654	4,135	4,995	
Taiwan (Formosa)	(4) 17			8.9					(4) 151	551	625	625
Thailand	(4) 15	59	54	15.4	14.4	13.7			(4) 232	850	743	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>												
Brazil (10)		148	148	162	19.3	21.9	22.7			2,882	3,242	3,670
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Tanganyika										15	25	
Union of South Africa										110		
<b>Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., China</b>												
Mainland and North Korea	5,670	17,550	17,795	20,875					87,185	341,165	304,295	375,740
World total (11)	29,000	38,295	39,340	42,715					463,720	674,905	645,120	734,700

(1) Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. (2) Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. (3) Preliminary. (4) Average of less than 5 years. (5) Acreage harvested for beans. (6) Less than 500 acres. (7) One year only. (8) Java and Madura only. (9) Beginning with 1948 figures represent South Korea only. (10) Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo. (11) Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. \* Included with Manchuria. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad, results of office research, or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

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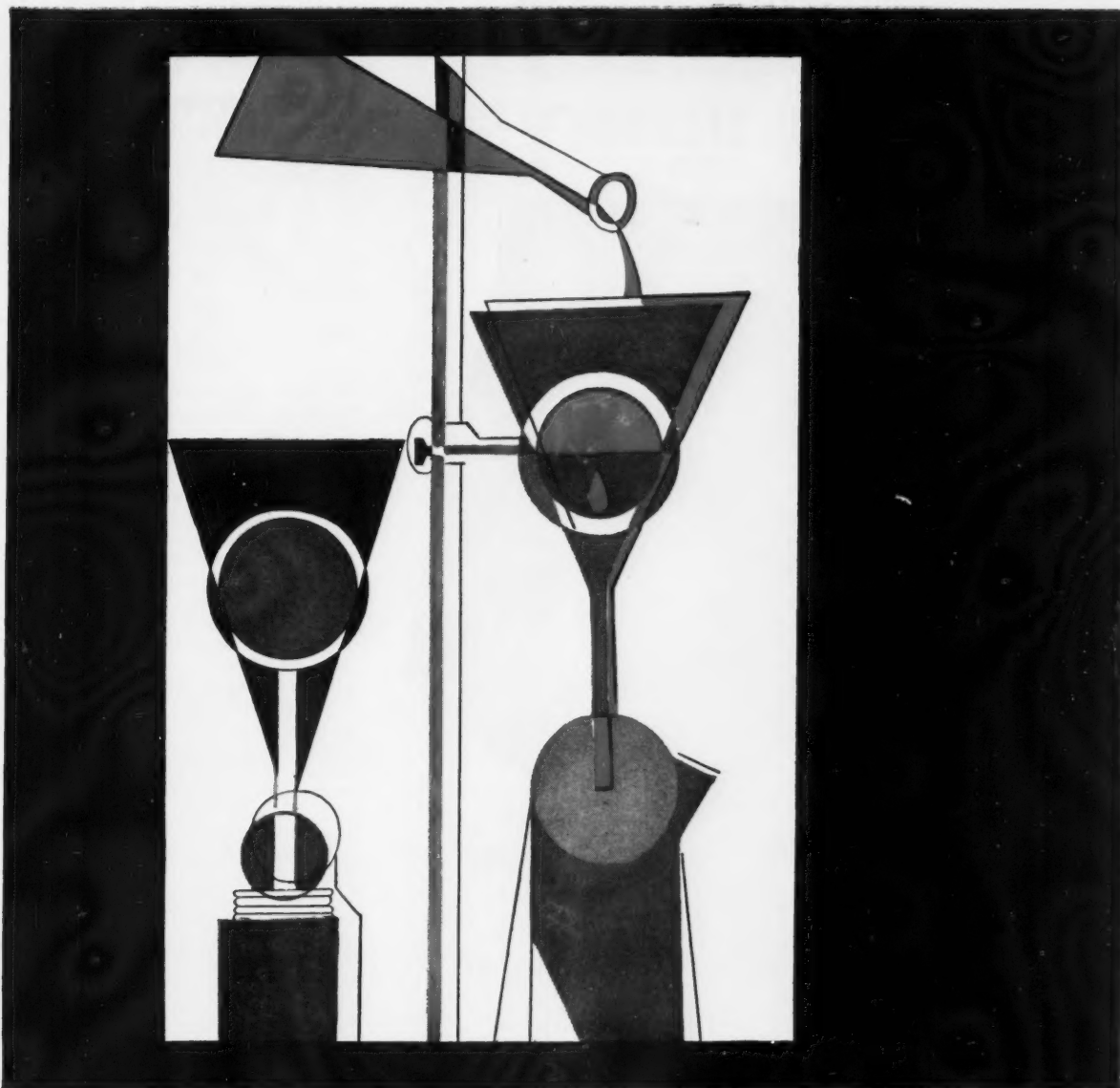
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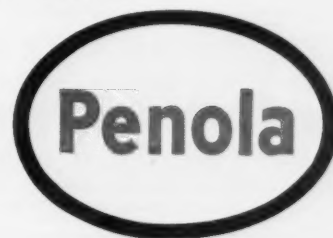
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## THE PRESS

### Favors Soybean Exports

**R**EPEATED statements from soybean processor spokesmen that the country needs more soybeans are regarded in cottonseed circles as having a two-fold objective:

1—To anticipate and offset any move to limit soybean production in 1955 and

2—To discourage the export of beans.

The latter is of immediate concern since many forces are working to move a substantial part of this year's record soybean crop into the export market.

For one thing, reliable reports from both trade and government sources indicate a strong demand for soybeans, both in Europe and in Japan and some other Far Eastern areas. Soybean producers are naturally pushing for the export of beans.

The National Cotton Council has joined the soybean producers in urging USDA to make soybeans eligible for export under the surplus disposal law passed by the last Congress. Council interest stems from the fact that price support programs have operated so as to shunt cottonseed products into government storage while soybean products took over the markets.

USDA officials have indicated their belief that 50 million bushels of soybeans will be exported this year and have indicated the possibility—though not probability—that exports might push much higher. Soybean processors countered with statements discounting the possibility of any such exports and urging the need for more soybeans in this country to meet protein feed requirements.

With regard to restrictions on production, it is known that some sentiment exists in Congress and elsewhere for placing acreage controls on soybeans on the ground that, on soybeans.

To many observers, however, the placing of acreage controls on beans appears to be adding one more patch to a tire that is already well covered with patches. The basic solution, these observers feel, would be the removal of price support on both cottonseed and soybeans. These commodities could then compete, as they did in the past, on the basis of market values; and the supply of soybeans would be determined by the price consumers would pay for them, not by a federal price support program. It is felt by many that this course of action would be to the long-run interest of both producers and processors of both crops.—*Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.*



## PUBLICATIONS

### Late Plantings Better

**PLANTING DATE.** Best planting date for the Southern states appears to be when the minimum soil temperature is 65° F. and after the day length reaches or exceeds 14½ hours. This was shown by a time-of-planting study conducted at Stoneville, Miss. Four varieties of soybeans gave very similar results each year over a three-year period.

Planting under such conditions will give more rapid emergence, more rapid growth, bigger seed yields, and better seed quality than earlier planting. Rapid emergence and growth contribute to greater ease in weed control.

Medium and late-maturing varieties show less reduction in bean yield from late plantings than do short-season varieties. A delay of 72 days in planting delayed maturity of

Wabash 33 days; S-100 33 days; Ogden 24 days; and Roanoke 5 days. Therefore, in a double cropping system, where soybeans are planted late following potatoes or small grain, a medium-late maturing variety will usually give higher seed yields than earlier maturing varieties, and its maturity will be close to its normal maturity date for earlier plantings.

Since height is reduced in late plantings and pods are formed closer to the ground, less harvesting loss will usually be encountered in very late plantings by utilizing tall varieties of medium, medium-late, or late maturity.

Results from a date-of-planting study made at Walnut Hill, Fla., agree with those at Stoneville.

**FACTORS AFFECTING TIME OF PLANTING SOYBEANS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.** Circular No. 943. By Edgar E. Hartwig. 10 cents. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

**STORAGE.** Spontaneous heating of soybeans in commercial storage has been observed to progress through characteristic biological, chemical and physical phases. Under unfavorable moisture conditions frequently encountered in grain, heating initiated by mold growth which reach a maximum of 55° C. is carried forward to higher temperatures by nonbiological oxidation with progressive browning of the seeds. In the final stages of heating which occurs in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere due to physical factors, the grains resemble compressed pellets of oil-soaked cake.

When such grain or its physical environment is undisturbed, heating to the point of ignition does not occur.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ADVANCED SPONTANEOUS HEATING IN STORED SOYBEANS.** By Max Milner and John B. Thompson. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry. Vol. 2, March 1954, pages 303-309.



**ADVANTAGE** of later plantings is shown in these two pictures. Above, soybeans from early May plantings. Note how heavy shade has helped keep beans free from weeds. In lower picture is the same variety but planted in early April. Note stunted growth and severe competition from annual grass.

DECEMBER, 1954



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**FRACTIONATION.** It may be that the fractionation of soybean oil by flowing chromatography is much superior to the methods of extraction and molecular distillation.

**FLOWING CHROMATOGRAPHY OF SOYBEAN OIL.** By Abdul-Mahdi Hassan, department of chemical engineering, Ohio State University, Columbus. Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations, Vol. 65, pages 489-496, 1950-51.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**CONTROL OF STORED GRAIN INSECTS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.** North Central Regional Publication No. 49. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.

**REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. 1953 ANNUAL SUMMARY.** Office of the Agricultural Statistician. 207 Federal Building, Topeka, Kans. Lists 1953 soybean production by counties.

**SOYBEAN MEAL FUTURES, THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.** Booklet outlines salient features of the soybean meal futures contract and regulations relating to soybean oil meal. Chicago Board of Trade, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

**THE ROTARY HOE.** By Delbert P. Schwab. Leaflet No. 131. Extension Service, Tennessee College of Agriculture, Knoxville 16, Tenn.

## FEEDING

**SALT.** An increasing number of western cattlemen are adding loose salt—as much as 50-50 in some cases—to regulate the amount of self-fed protein supplements that cattle consume. This way supplements can be put out weekly instead of daily.

For some years the practice has been followed by scattered cattlemen on trial-and-error basis. Demand for better information led to research at the Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla.

The scientists found that loose salt, with meal or meal-grain mixtures, holds daily consumption to the desired level. "The animals simply stop eating when they have consumed all the salt they can assimilate each day," says E. H. McIlvane of the Agricultural Research Service.

This keeps animals from overeating protein, and excess salt passes through with no ill effects. Larger, more vigorous animals move on to other grazing after eating their fill, leaving plenty for smaller, weaker or more timid animals.

The research showed that the required proportion of salt to meal varied with age and weight of animals, quantity and quality of range forage available, length of feeding period, and the amount of meal intended for daily consumption.

Average winter gains of weaner steers self-fed the salt-meal mixture were 14 pounds less than gains of comparable cattle hand-fed equivalent amounts of protein in pellet form. But a similar experiment with

yearling steers showed no significant reduction in summer gains.

The method can aid a range feeder. Along with advantages mentioned, a salt-meal mixture helps train calves to eat supplements. And bunks can be placed long distances from water to encourage animals to graze equally over the range.

**SALT REGULATES PROTEIN USE.** Nebraska Farmer, Oct. 16, 1954, page 39.

**FEED OUTLOOK.** A significant increase in hog numbers, a small increase in milk cows, commercial broilers and laying hens, and decreases in other classes of livestock and poultry on farms are indicated for the 1954-55 feeding year by the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

The committee indicates a deficit of high-protein feeds which will amount to less than 5 percent and be balanced by a 10 percent oversupply of grains and millfeeds.

The committee estimates supplies of oilseed meals, animal proteins, grain proteins and urea (on an oil equivalent basis) for feed at 14.6 million tons, about the same as that fed in 1953-54. But with livestock numbers increasing, high-protein feed supply per animal unit may be a little smaller.

**ESTIMATED FEED USE AND SUPPLIES FOR FEEDING YEAR BEGINNING OCT. 1, 1954.** American Feed Manufacturers Association, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

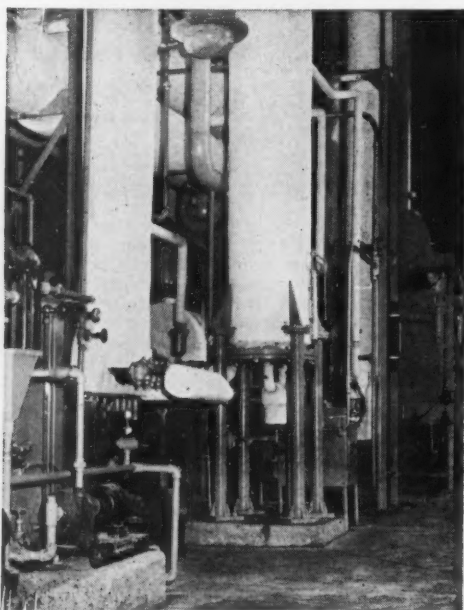
## MISCELLANEOUS

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN SOYBEAN OIL MEAL AND MONGO MEAL (RAW AND COOKED) IN CHICK STARTER MASH.** By R. B. Gapuz, F. J. de Jesus, and R. C. Blanco, Jr. Araneta Journal of Agriculture, January-March 1954, Vol. 1, No. 2, pages 1-6.

**SOYBEAN OIL MEAL QUALITY AS IT AFFECTS FEED PERFORMANCE.** Research Bulletin No. 203. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

**STUDIES ON WINTER RATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL BEEF COWS.** Bulletin No. B-418, March 1954. Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

**UTILIZATION OF UREA AND PROTEIN NITROGEN BY RUMINANTS FED HIGH-MOLASSES AND SUGAR RATIONS.** By Willis D. Gallup, C. K. Whitehair and M. C. Bell, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. Journal of Animal Science, August 1954, pages 594-595. A comparison of urea with soybean oil meal in high-molasses rations.



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## World Soybean Exports Below Prewar

**WORLD EXPORTS** of soybeans and soybean oil in 1953 are estimated at 360,000 tons, oil equivalent basis, according to Foreign Agriculture Circular of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This is an increase of 14 percent from 1952 but is considerably short of exported quantities both in 1951 and in the prewar period.

The United States, with exports of 41.6 million bushels of beans and 24,851 tons of oil, or a total as oil of 239,000 tons, accounted for 68 percent of the total exports from producing countries. Bean shipments from the United States were at an all-time high but oil shipments dropped to the lowest point since 1945.

Bean and oil exports from the United States in each of the past two years have been equivalent to 16 percent of soybean production in the preceding year. The record shipments of 1951 were one-fourth the 1950 production.

Soybean exports from China-Manchuria last year are estimated unofficially at around 23 million bushels or one-third the prewar volume. Northbound shipments of beans (mainly from Manchuria) through

**SOYBEANS: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-1953 (1,000 bushels)**

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1952	1953 (1)
United States	(2) 4,793	19,110	23,683	41,606
Brazil	3	780	1,062	960
China	137			*
Manchuria	69,186		(3) 17,745	(3) 23,445
Japan	43		(4)	58
Korea	3,300			
Bulgaria	295			
Turkey		18	88	
Indonesia	225			

(1) Preliminary. (2) Average of less than 5 years. (3) Unofficial estimate. (4) Less than 500 bushels. \* Included with Manchuria.

**SOYBEAN OIL: Exports from specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-1953 (short tons)**

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1952	1953 (1)
United States	(2) 3,234	152,105	112,227	24,851
China	318			(3) 7,960
Manchuria	77,924			
United Kingdom	10,585			
Netherlands	9,244	2,024	2,924	8,219
Denmark	13,752	54	65	1,623
Sweden	4,805			
Japan	5,087			5,602

(1) Preliminary. (2) Crude and refined in terms of crude. (3) Imports into Hong Kong from China. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

the Suez Canal were reported at 11.8 million bushels in 1953, compared with 7.3 million in 1952 and 18.4 million in 1951.

Present indications are that exports of soybeans and soybean oil

**SOYBEANS: Imports into specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-1953 (1,000 bushels)**

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1952	1953 (1)
Canada	55	4,004	4,680	4,580
Belgium and Luxembourg	593	1,229	789	860
Denmark	7,585	2,406	1,322	2,016
France	(2) 875	64	969	868
Italy	960	48	(3)	28
Netherlands	3,703	2,926	1,961	3,791
Norway	802	751	894	816
Sweden	4,586	0	(3)	(3)
United Kingdom	3,535	139	805	1,453
West Germany	(2) 41,896	2,403	2,572	7,299
Japan	24,340	7,482	6,137	16,461

(1) Preliminary. (2) Average of less than 5 years. (3) Less than 500 bushels. (4) Total Germany.

**SOYBEAN OIL: Imports into specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1950-1953 (short tons)**

Country	Average 1935-39	1950	1952	1953 (1)
Canada	1,360	4,300	7,840	11,531
Cuba	2,475	5,745	(2) 2,521	(2) 2,024
United States	5,957	(3)	1	0
Austria	(4) 8,315	(2) 7,582	3,873	7,766
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,654	1,603	5,993	545
Denmark	1,590	319	3,203	65
France	(4) 1,850	(2) 82	(5) 148	(5) 19
Italy	2,842	17,769	14,694	9,682
Netherlands	13,568	9,624	5,104	8,180
Spain	(6)	13,720		
Sweden	3,867	377	1,056	1,402
United Kingdom	15,490		6,422	3
W. Germany	(4) 7,854	40,966	66,286	31,166

(1) Preliminary. (2) United States exports. (3) Less than 500 pounds. (4) Average of less than 5 years. (5) Includes corn and sunflower oil. (6) Not separately classified. (7) Total Germany. Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

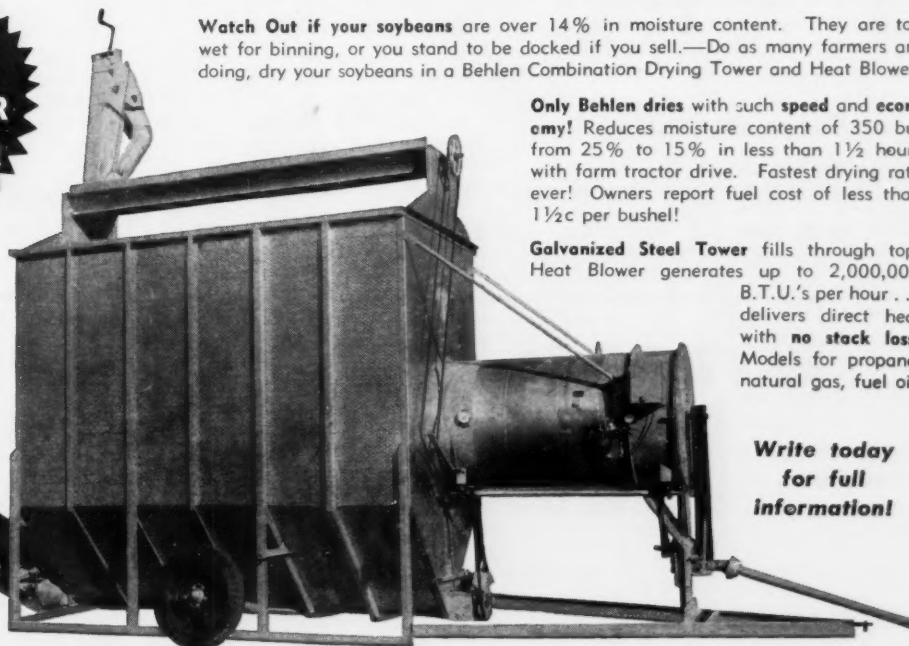
during calendar 1954 may fall short of the 1953 tonnage.

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## GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy

### Lever Vice Presidents

Dr. L. B. Parsons, director of research and development, **Lever Brothers Co.**, and David J. Bunnell, general manager of the buying division, have been elected vice presidents of the company.



David J. Bunnell

Dr. Parsons has headed the research and development activities since 1951.

Bunnell has been general manager of the buying division for the past two years. Prior to joining Lever in 1948, he was president of the Northwest Linseed Co. of Minneapolis, and before that was vice president of Central Soya Co., Inc.

### Staley Managers

**A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., has announced the appointment of two new territory managers for Illinois.

William C. Pitts, Olney, has been assigned to southeastern Illinois. Ralph C. Huge, Chillicothe, has been assigned to north central Illinois. Both were previously assistant territory managers.

New assistant territory managers are: Robert O. Archer, Jr., Downers Grove, northwestern Illinois; Clyde B. Angell, Quincy, west central; and Joseph C. Douglas, Mt. Zion, central.

### Join Burrows Staff

**Burrows Equipment Co.**, Evanston, Ill., recently announced the addition to its staff of James Lyon and R. E. Kleinhans as part of its program to further customer serv-

ice and sales through company salesmen and agents.

Kleinhans was formerly associated with the Seedburo Equipment Co., and is a specialist in grain testing equipment, while Lyon has a good background in sales and service.

### Central Soya Elects

Present officers and directors of the **Central Soya Co., Inc.**, including H. W. McMillen, board chairman, were re-elected at the company's annual meeting in its Fort Wayne executive offices Nov. 3.

Directors renamed, in addition to the board chairman, were Dale W. McMillen, Sr., Dale W. McMillen, Jr., Charles W. Crowe, Wilbert E. Huge, Edward T. Schele, John D. Shoaff and Cole J. Younger.

Officers renamed, in addition to the board chairman, were Dale W. presidents; Edward T. Schele, secretary and treasurer; John L. Andreas, assistant secretary-treasurer; Richard N. Allen, assistant secretary and controller.

President D. W. McMillen, Jr., reported that silo storage construction at the company's new \$5 million plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been completed and that construction of the feed mill at the new plant site is under way.

He said the entire plant construction should be completed in April of next year.

### Chattanooga Personnel

R. W. Fay, manager of the **Central Soya's** Chattanooga plant, announced appointments to two more positions at the company's new southeastern unit, which is rapidly nearing completion.

Claude B. Dobbs will assume the position of assistant elevator superintendent; Charles W. Crowe, Wilbert E. Huge, Norman F.

Kruse, George D. MacLean, Jake L. Krider and Paul E. Hensel, vice perintendent and Paul Snodgrass has accepted the position of purchasing agent.

Mr. Dobbs is a qualified river pilot and familiar with all the administrative problems of river traffic. Mr. Snodgrass has been employed in purchasing work by Ross-Mehan Foundries, a Chattanooga metal castings firm, for the past several years.

### Joins Honeymead

**Honeymead Products Co.**, Mankato, Minn., elected Wilfrid B. Cox of Minneapolis vice president in charge of the special products division at a meeting of its board of directors Nov. 3.



Wilfrid B. Cox

Cox was formerly with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., where he served in sales and executive capacities for many years. He resigned from ADM October 15.

### To Store Soybeans

**Kennett Soybean Co.**, Kennett, Mo., does not contemplate processing soybeans at the present time, according to S. A. Regenold, manager.

The plant is being set up as a federal warehousing project, and the firm hopes to store soybeans and any other grain raised in the territory.

Plant was formerly operated by Hemphill Soy Products Co.

### To USDA Committee

**A. C. Hoehne**, vice president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has

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10. One full year guarantee.

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been appointed to the oilseeds and peanut advisory committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The committee, which is appointed by Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, assists in the development of research and marketing programs sponsored by USDA.

Mr. Hoehne has been associated with the oilseed industry since 1922. He became manager of soybean oil sales for ADM in 1939.

**Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.** announces that Morton M. Gruber, manager of the ADM resin department, and William C. Mueller, his administrative assistant, have transferred their headquarters from New York to the firm's executive offices in Minneapolis. The move is aimed at coordinating the sales of the company's alkylid resins, paint vehicles, and drying oils.

**General Mills, Inc.,** Minneapolis, plans to move its Chicago regional headquarters office from 208 S. La-Salle St. into a new office building to be constructed in suburban Park Ridge, Ill. Occupancy is scheduled for Apr. 20.

**Dr. W. L. Burlison,** retired head of the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois, and one of the pioneer workers with soybeans, has joined the staff of Seed Trade News, Chicago.

**Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.,** Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Dr. Malcolm M. Renfrew as director of research and development. He succeeds Dr. Alexander Schwarzman who established the Spencer Kellogg research laboratories over 40 years ago. Dr. Ren-

frew has been associated with General Mills, Inc., in Minneapolis for the past five years, where he served as director of chemical research and development.

**E. L. Newman,** for the past three years district manager, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky., has been named vice president and general manager of **Victory Soya Mills, Ltd.,** Toronto, now a Procter & Gamble operation. He will be succeeded at Louisville by Howard N. Perkins, who has been with Buckeye since 1938.

**Blaw-Knox Co.'s** chemical plants division has received an order from Asborno Saponerie Liguri S.p.A., Arquata Scrivia, Italy, to build a \$150,000 continuous fat-splitting plant, using the Colgate-Emery process. Capacity, 5,000 pounds an hour.

A **Chicago Board of Trade** membership was sold Nov. 11 for \$7,000, the highest price paid since 1934, it was reported by Robert C. Liebenow, secretary.

**Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.,** Milwaukee, has announced the appointment of G. V. Woody as special assistant to C. W. Schweers, vice president, director of sales, general machinery division. He was previously manager of the firm's processing machinery department. William M. Wallace will succeed Woody as manager of the processing machinery department.

**Gilbert J. Gapp** has been named manager of **General Mills' Larro** Research Farm, Indianola, Iowa. He replaces L. P. Emmerick, farm manager for the past 21 years, who will become a dairy production special-

ist for the formula feed division. Gapp has served as Emmerick's assistant for the last three years.

**John F. Gustafson,** purchasing agent for the farm supply division of **McMillen Feed Mills,** Fort Wayne, Ind., has been promoted to the post of merchandising manager of farm supplies. He has been with McMillen since 1947.

An office and warehouse has been opened at 539 Westport Road, Kansas City, Mo., by **Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.,** Muncy, Pa. The Kansas City branch will be occupied by the firm's western division, with Frank D. Allen as general sales manager.

**William Reid,** partner of **Bache & Co.,** has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange.

**Edwin J. Pinigis** has joined the agricultural chemicals division of **American Potash & Chemical Corp.** as technical service representative. His headquarters will be in the Eston plant in Los Angeles.

Over 300 people attended the recent grand opening celebration of the **Liberty Mills Master Mix Dealership** at Liberty, Ind. The Liberty Mills operation, owned by Joseph Gambee, includes two elevators, both served by rail sidings.

**Joseph C. Schumacher,** until recently vice president and director of research of Western Electrochemical Co., has recently joined **American Potash & Chemical Corp.** as director of research.

**American Cyanamid Co.'s** agricultural chemicals division announces appointment of Dr. Carl A. Sears as assistant technical director. He will assist the technical director, M. V. Bailey. Sears joined Cyanamid in 1950.

**Dannen Mills,** St. Joseph, Mo., has been accepted for membership in the Omaha, Nebr., grain exchange. The seat will be held by Thomas Gumbert, manager of Dannen's Omaha branch. Dannen also holds seats on the exchanges at St. Joseph, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The **Chicago Board of Trade,** as one of America's oldest free markets, was named company of the month by the Henry George School of Social Science Nov. 4.

The **National Farm Chemurgic Council** will hold its annual chemurgic conference at the Deshler-Hilton Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on Mar. 22-24, 1955. Latest developments in agricultural research will be the chief topic.

**Helena Cotton Oil Mill,** Helena, Ark., has added 185,000 bushels to its storage capacity, and also new meal grinding equipment, cleaners and unloading equipment.



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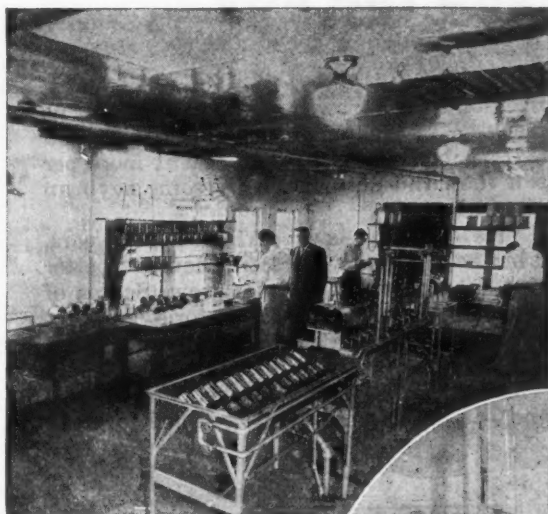
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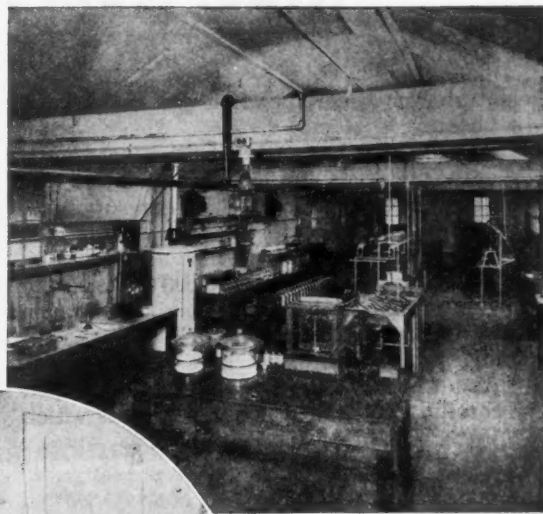
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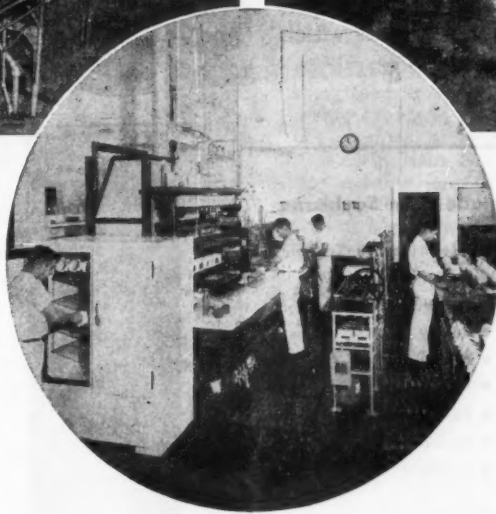
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SPECIALIZING IN SOYBEAN OILS — CAKE — MEALS — FEEDS

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Nature was generous when she created the soybean.

In each tiny bean are precious ingredients ... raw materials for modern industry. The problem, then, is to unlock this rich supply ... to extract and separate, to purify and improve ... to get out everything which nature put in.

Take the meal, for example. It's naturally rich in protein, but without man's help, much of this protein remains "locked-up" in an undigestible form.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND has developed a carefully controlled cooking process which

releases the full growth promoting power. The result? 20% greater protein efficiency ... and extra gains worth as much as \$91 more per ton than those produced by some soybean oil meals.

This is nothing new for ADM. For 25 years, it has been a leader in creating new and better uses for the soybeans you grow. Scores of products born in ADM laboratories and produced in ADM processing plants play vital roles in America's daily life.

This is the way your markets are built ... and this is how they will continue to grow.

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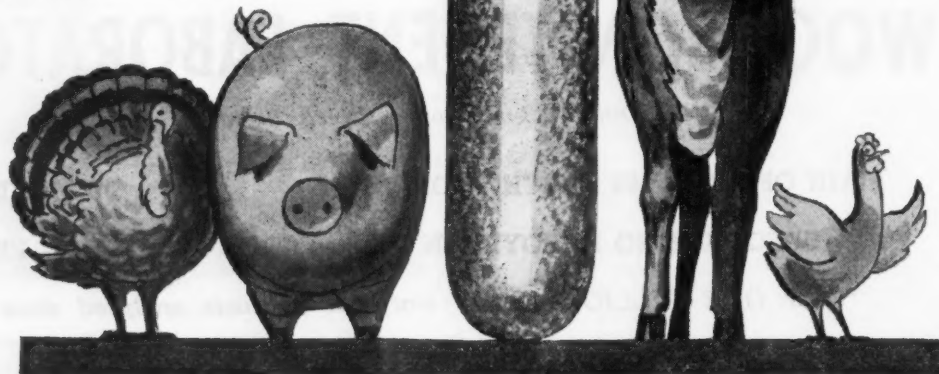
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|--|------------------------------|
| • ADM Soybean Brew Flakes                                | • R-Lecin (Soybean Lecithin) |
| • Admex 710 (a plasticizer for vinyl resins)             | • Bakers Nutrisoy            |
| • Archer "S" (Salad Oil)                                 | • Daniels' Supreme           |
| • Archer 44% Soybean Oil Meal, Pea-Size, Pellets, Flakes | • Kaysoy                     |
| • Archer 50% Low Fibre Soybean Oil Meal                  | • Nutriwhip                  |
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700 Investors Building • Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

*Creating New Value from America's Harvests*



## NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

**DIESEL TRACTORS.** The new John Deere models "7C" row-crop (below) and standard diesel tractors are now in production, the firm announces.

The model "70" row-crop and the "70" standard tractors are both in the four-five plow tractor category.



They will handle 12 or 14-foot double-action disk harrows . . . 20-foot disk tillers and many other big-capacity tools.

Both models are powered by a new Diesel engine of exclusive John Deere two-cylinder design with special pistons and a forged steel crankshaft with three main bearings. Exceptional fuel economy is claimed for this engine.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12a, Hudson, Iowa.

**FEED BOOKLET** A brief, 20-year history of the progress in feeds and feeding practices, tied closely to the development of the company, is now made available by McMillen Feed Mills to poultry and livestock producers, county agents and vocational agriculture instructors for educational and informative use.

The eight-page booklet presents a graphic and pictorial history of the changes that have taken place in feeds and feeding, both from the farmer's and manufacturer's standpoint.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12f, Hudson, Iowa.



**PURIFIED PROTEIN.** The never-ending search for nutritional growth and regulatory entities has promoted the use of highly purified diets to which known factors such as vitamins, amino acids, minerals, hormones, growth regulators, and fats could be added.

In the past, vitamin-test casein has been the prime source of purified protein used in nutritional assays, but the cost was high.

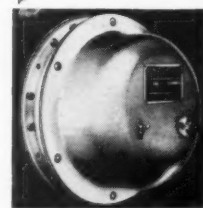
With the development of isolated soybean proteins, many of the research workers began to compare growth and nutritional value of these proteins with the older protein sources. On the whole they found that soybean

protein was as good or better than other protein sources, and that the cost was much lower.

Drackett Assay Protein C-1 has been developed by a new process that produces a protein free of the elements that frequently limit the results of diet experimentation.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12c, Hudson, Iowa.

**BIN LEVEL INDICATOR.** A new model Bin-Dicator bin level indicator incorporating a built-in bull's-eye signal light for use in installations requiring a signal which can be readily seen by an operator is announced by the Bin-Dicator Co.



The new model, model "AL" special, is a complete visual signal system in one package. It comes completely assembled and ready for connection to the user's power source and is just as easy to install as standard models.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12d, Hudson, Iowa.

**SEQUESTERING AGENT.** A new technical bulletin describing the use of citric acid and its esters as sequestering agents in edible fats and oils has been issued by the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

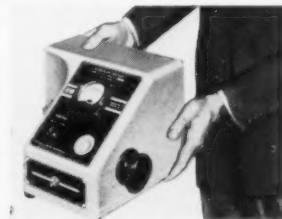
The bulletin, No. 72, outlines the steps for sequestering metallic ions during hydrogenation and deodorization processes.

For a copy write Soybean Digest 12h, Hudson, Iowa.

**MOISTURE METER.** A. T. Ferrel & Co. has exclusive U. S. franchise of the C. A. E. Halross moisture meter. The accuracy of this instrument is second only to the U. S. standard air-oven method, according to the Ferrell Co.

The Halross meter is compact, sturdy, weighs but 17 pounds. A 110-volt or battery-power supply is optional. It tests any granular material that will flow.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12b, Hudson, Iowa.



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## WASHINGTON DIGEST

### Still Look for Record Exports

**EXPORTS.** USDA officials are giving considerable thought to a review of soybean export prospects for the 1954-55 marketing year.

How does the outlook shape up after two months of the new season have gone by? How will higher-than-anticipated prices affect export buying? Will shipments reach the estimated 50 million bushels—or go even higher?

No one has all the answers. Officials say it is still too early to judge what will happen. For the most part, they remain confident that we'll set a modest new record for soybean shipments again this marketing year—that is, reach in the neighborhood of the 50-million-bushel figure.

USDA officials are sticking to this original estimate of 50 million bushels at this time. They see nothing in the picture so far to change position.

It's difficult to gauge accurately at this time the effect of current prices on export buying, officials point out. In a country like Japan soybeans are used for food. Price is not the big factor. Japan needs a certain volume of soybeans and can't substitute other oilseeds for them. But in countries where soybeans are not used directly as food, other fats and oils enter into competition.

Last year exports were large during the early part of the marketing season, then tapered off sharply. With a much larger supply of beans, it had been assumed the prices would be lower this season; that there would be less fluctuation in prices; and that exports during the latter part of the year would not dry up as they nearly did in 1953-54. It was on the basis of assumptions similar to these that the 50-million-bushel export estimate was made.

In other words, a somewhat steadier rate of exports had been anticipated for the last three quarters of

the marketing year in arriving at the 50-million-bushel figure.

So far this season, farm prices have averaged a little above the year before. The September average farm price for beans was 18 cents a bushel over 1953. The October price averaged 13 cents above the year before. The November average—not available at press time—probably was more comparable with the \$2.60 of November 1953.

A lining up of exports by quarters and average farm prices for soybeans during the same periods may help to throw a little light on the export situation this year:

Quarter	Exports as beans (in bushels)	Average farm price	Range in farm price
Oct.-Dec. 1953.....	23,815,751	\$2.90	\$2.41-2.81
Jan.-Mar. 1954.....	7,866,495	3.00	2.83-3.22
Apr.-June 1954.....	5,802,596	3.52	3.49-3.55
July-Sept. 1954.....	2,213,248	3.07	2.51-3.47

This table doesn't say that large volume exports are associated with \$2.60 beans. But it does seem to say that when the price at the farm hits at around the \$3 mark there is a definite fall-off in the export movement.

About 60 percent of last year's record export total moved out during the first quarter of the year when prices were lowest. It's normal for the large portion of export to move early in the year, since the harvest season normally is the low price period.

The probabilities are that many of the beans that moved during the second quarter of last season were purchased earlier.

During the first six weeks of the present marketing season inspections of soybeans for export were running approximately 200,000 bushels below the year before. In the seventh week of the season, inspections increased enough to put the total for the first seven weeks 600,000 bushels ahead of 1953.



By **PORTER M. HEDGE**  
Washington Correspondent for  
The Soybean Digest

The figures on inspections for export Oct. 1 through Nov. 19, 1954, are 10,883,000 bushels, compared with 10,264,000 bushels during the same period in 1953.

One new element has entered the picture this year that was not present a year ago. It is that there is evidence Japanese industry wants very much to increase trade with Manchuria, and especially to get Manchurian soybeans.

Possible purchase of Manchurian beans is an important factor in the export picture both this year and next, but it is not to be assumed that any large volume of beans will be purchased there.

Those in the best position to know doubt that Manchurian beans are available in volume, at least this season. They also feel that Japan will require a big supply of U. S. beans, regardless of likely Manchurian purchases.

**PRICES.** There are two schools of thought as to the probable course of soybean prices this winter. One is that prices are likely to continue moving on up until some beans are sold at \$3 at the farm. This group feels that farmers are going to hang onto their beans until they get \$3, or are at least convinced they're not going to get it.

The other group feels that prices may go a little higher before breaking, but that a break is pretty sure

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Hundreds are in use throughout the nation. None has ever worn out, or been razed by tornado. They continue to prove superior in service because of Columbian's exclusive details of construction.

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**TODAY** Ready for business! Seguin's new Columbian grain tanks (left, below) align perfectly with the older nine to form an imposing picture of efficient storage with lowest operating cost.

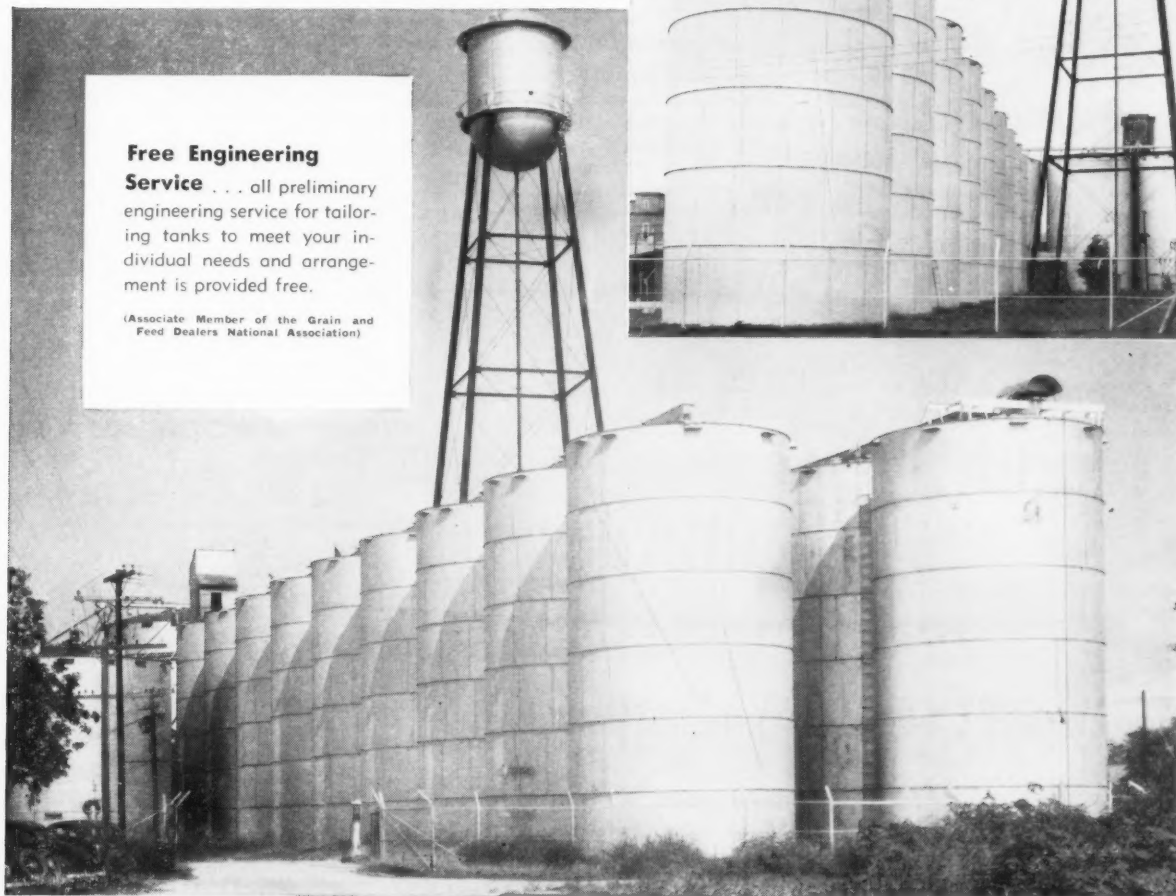


Trade Mark Reg.  
 U. S. Pat. Off.

### Free Engineering Service

. . . all preliminary engineering service for tailoring tanks to meet your individual needs and arrangement is provided free.

(Associate Member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association)



to come sooner or later. This group doubts that soybeans will reach \$3 at the farm except perhaps in a comparatively few cases. The latter thinking is pretty well represented in Washington among top market officials here.

The one thing both groups appear to agree on is that this is a year you could hold onto your beans too long; that the situation is too uncertain this season to put your beans in storage then forget about them.

**SUPPORTS.** Representatives of the soybean industry have been given assurance by USDA officials that no action will be taken on soybean price supports for 1955 until early next year. The same goes for cottonseed supports.

The usual industry moves to drop cottonseed price support next year are being continued this winter. A drop in soybean support level to at least 75 percent of parity appears probable.

From some officials you get the impression that price support for oilseeds might be dropped entirely. From others, the impression is given that this is not probable; that the Administration realizes it will have to work with the Democrat-controlled Congress, and that to abandon oil seed supports would only make this more difficult.

It could go either way, but the chances appear to be greater of a lowering in supports, rather than elimination. No final decision will come until January, and not then until commodity groups have been consulted.

**CCC MEAL.** Commodity Credit Corp. has announced that limited quantities of cottonseed meal ac-

quired through price support operations will be offered for sale on a competitive bid basis.

The policy is to sell back to the trade as fast as cottonseed meal is delivered. In other words, no storage with a drought still on. Around 25 to 30 million tons have been delivered and sold so far. The main points from which meal deliveries are likely to be made, officials think, are west Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

## Soy in Guatemala

**A**GRICULTURE is the chief occupation of Guatemala's 3,700,000 population, yet protein from the soybean crop recently was fed to Guatemala's school children in an effort to bring their diets up to minimum for good health.

Working under auspices of the United Nations, Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw of Wisconsin conducted growth tests using soy flour as his source of vegetable protein.

"The feeding project," Dr. Scrimshaw told the Soya Food Research Council of Washington, D. C., "has demonstrated to our satisfaction that the soya-based vegetable protein supplement administered over a three-year period is as effective as one using cow's milk and occasional milk and eggs, at least when the basic diet already contains an average of 16 gms. of animal protein.

"To our knowledge this is the longest time that a purely vegetable protein supplementary feeding program has been maintained under conditions of controlled observation. The results are entirely satisfactory," Dr. Scrimshaw said.

## Market Street

We invite the readers of **THE SOY-BEAN DIGEST** to use **MARKET STREET** for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

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Minimum insertion \$2.00.

**FOR SALE — FLAKING AND** cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

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**BUY SURPLUS FARM TOOLS,** machinery, truck, tractor from U. S. government. Government surplus list \$1.00. Box M213, East Hartford 8, Conn.

**SCALE TICKETS — FOR FAIR-** banks Printomatic scales. Carbonized tickets, spiral scale books. Prompt service, reasonable prices. Write us for quotation and samples. Douglas L. Mains Co., Box 509S, Wheaton, Ill.

**WANTED—PELLET COOLER, OIL** screening tank, Sutton-Steele Model BX 200 Separator, Syntro Model F-22 Feeders, swivel loader, 100 feet 12 inch screw conveyor in steel box, 36 feet 16 inch XX screw only, bucket elevators, 1½ inch gear pumps with motors, 40 or 48 inch centrifugal fan and motors, cooling tower to handle cooling water to 3 French screw presses. Send specifications and prices to: N. Hunt Moore, consulting engineer, 2065 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**WE ARE SELLING THE ARNOLD** Mill machinery. All Nordyke & Marmon 9"x30" and 9"x36" double roller mills, collar oilers, roller feeders. One 200 h. p. G.E. induction motor, 2200 volts 3 phase 60 cycle 300 RPM. One 200 h.p. Westinghouse induction motor, 440 volts 3 phase 60 cycle 900 RPM. One 75 h.p. Westinghouse induction motor, 2200 volts 3 phase 60 cycle 900 RPM. Starter equipment with each motor—all in good condition. O. L. Randall, P. O. Box 403, Sterling, Kans.

**FOR SALE — ONE 8-CYLINDER** LeRoi engine. W. C. High Gin, Hale Center, Texas.

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND** bushels of Roanoke, Ogden, Clemson, JEW 45, Jackson, Dortchsoy and Black Wilson seed soybeans for sale. Gurley Seed Co., Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

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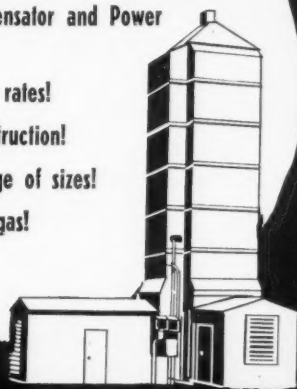
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## *A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year*

To you, our many friends, who make up the fats and oils industry, our sincerest best wishes. And may we rejoice with you at this holiday season and thank you for the many blessings we are privileged to share.

We wish to express our appreciation for your good will and co-operation of the past year, and hope that your rewards in health and happiness will be amply repaid in 1955, individually and collectively

From the members of

**The National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association**

## IN THE MARKETS

**STOCKS.** Only 1,327,000 bushels of old soybeans remained in all storages on Oct. 1, according to reports assembled by USDA's crop reporting board. This carry-over is the smallest in the 13 years of record and compares with 10,137,000 bushels on hand Oct. 1, 1953.

This carryover of old soybeans includes 520,000 bushels on farms and 113,000 bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the crop reporting board. Stock of old crop soybeans at terminals are reported at 613,000 bushels by the Grain Division, AMS. Stocks as reported at processing plants on Oct. 1 by the Bureau of the Census were mostly new crop beans; that total was adjusted to 81,000 bushels of old crop soybeans on the basis of information obtained from processors by the crop reporting board.

Disappearance of old crop soybeans in the July-September quarter this year is derived at 34.2 million bushels. For the same period, reports to the Bureau of the Census indicate about 41.3 million bushels processed, including new crop soybeans processed before Oct. 1. During the October 1953-September 1954 season, over 213 million bushels of soybeans were reported processed for oil, including a relatively large, but unknown quantity of 1954-crop soybeans in September. Nearly 40 million bushels were exported and an estimated 25 million bushels used for seed and feed. With current stocks, a total of 279 million bushels is accounted for. This, less new crop beans crushed in September, compares with the supply estimated at 272.5 million bushels as of Oct. 1, 1953.

U. S. STOCKS OF SOYBEANS OCT. 1, 1954, WITH COMPARISONS  
(1,000 bu.)

Position	Reported by	Oct. 1 1952	Oct. 1 1953	July 1 1954	Oct. 1 1954
On Farms	Crop Reporting Board	1,958	5,755	3,566	520
Terminals	Grain Division AMS	710	1,098	3,917	613
Commodity Credit Corp. (1)	Commodity Credit Corp.	0	240	0	0
Processing Plants	Bureau of Census	(2) 611	(2) 1,023	24,598	(2) 81
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. (3)	Crop Reporting Board	296	2,021	3,454	113
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>10,137</b>	<b>35,535</b>	<b>1,327</b>

(1) Owned by CCC in transit to ports or stored in their own bins. (2) Adjusted to stocks of old soybeans; total Oct. 1, 1954 was 9,218,000 bushels. (3) All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS BY STATES, OCT. 1, 1953 and 1954 (1,000 bu.)

State	Off-farm total		All positions	
	Oct. 1 1953	Oct. 1 1954	Oct. 1 1953	Oct. 1 1954
Ohio	162	21	886	127
Indiana	113	3	706	40
Illinois	565	541	1,903	618
Minnesota	692	26	1,570	54
Iowa	1,601	15	2,963	84
Missouri	269	17	760	68
Kansas	116	11	153	31
Alabama	541	57	550	59
All other	323	116	646	246
U. S.	4,382	807	10,137	1,327



You get more beans, more hay  
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**FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS** for August and September as reported by the Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 30 1954	Aug. 31 1954
Cottonseed, crude	163,809	82,890	115,956	87,734	70,884	35,881
Cottonseed, refined	108,518	82,186	154,430	147,206	(1) 825,377	887,813
Peanut, crude (2)	2,846	4,374	6,357	5,546	8,162	11,145
Peanut, refined	5,945	5,154	3,762	3,952	4,773	5,126
Corn, crude	21,036	21,204	23,299	24,383	10,807	12,091
Corn, refined	20,926	22,054	20,689	19,820	4,180	4,426
Soybean, crude	125,318	166,116	159,065	183,194	73,503	117,883
Soybean, refined	148,712	171,296	169,341	169,920	53,722	78,679
Coconut, crude	38,365	31,097	49,276	45,419	(4) 48,770	(4) 52,334
Coconut, refined	32,933	30,092	28,770	28,561	9,982	9,314
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	18,211	17,138	13,227	13,997	44,312	42,395

(1) Includes 768 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable Aug. 31, 1954 figure of 813 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted." As of Sept. 30, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 91 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil of which it is estimated that 10 to 15 million pounds have not been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau. (4) Data for stocks of crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING SEPTEMBER 1954

	—Edible products—			—Inedible products—				
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined .....	28,047	4,800	1,868	.....	123	.....	.....	75
Soybean, crude .....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	391	.....	967
Soybean, refined .....	34,239	4,527	6,104	36	.....	5,618	9	5,662
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible .....	32,408	34,180	2,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible .....	33,326	47,404	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fatty acid stock .....	.....	.....	.....	442	.....	51	14	.....

**PRICES.** Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates (dollars per bu.)

Average farm price			Effective parity	Average price as percent of parity	National average price support rate	
Oct. 15 1953	Sept. 15 1954	Oct. 15 1954	Oct. 15 1954	Oct. 15 1954	1953 crop	1954 crop
2.41	2.51	2.54	2.79	91	2.56	2.22

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

**EXPORTS.** U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for September, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	498,877 bu.
Soybean Oil	
Crude	196,803 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	926,811 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	92,781 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for September amounted to 620,550 bushels.

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Large acreage of New Clark Seed Beans.  
Adaptable to wide area.

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**SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION** annually of the soybean crop, reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**SOYBEANS: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, ANNUALLY, 1942-53**  
(All data in 1,000 bushels)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Carryover stocks Oct. 1 (1)					Pro-duction	Total supply (5)
	Farms	Termi-nal mchts.	CCC bins (2)	Crush-plant (3)	Interior mills (4)		
1942	3,100	861	0	1,120	928	6,009	187,524
1943	4,555	732	1,819	4,763	668	12,537	190,133
1944	4,612	1,323	1,876	5,214	1,128	14,153	192,121
1945	2,929	815	0	3,548	447	7,739	193,167
1946	2,148	157	0	1,783	268	4,356	203,395
1947	2,268	68	0	2,813	244	5,393	196,451
1948	1,891	130	0	468	128	2,617	227,217
1949	2,221	462	0	285	213	3,181	234,194
1950	1,241	920	0	502	244	2,907	299,279
1951	2,675	670	0	552	262	4,159	282,477
1952	1,958	710	0	611	296	3,575	298,052
1953	5,755	1,098	240	1,023	2,021	10,137	262,341
1954	520	613	0	81	113	1,327	331,271

**DISTRIBUTION**

Year beginning Oct. 1	Used for seed	Crushed (6)	Net exports (7)	Feed and residual	Total distribution
1942	20,980	133,453	904	25,659	180,996
1943	19,758	142,307	934	25,518	188,517
1944	18,911	153,402	5,029	21,193	198,535
1945	16,745	159,459	2,812	17,534	196,550
1946	17,455	170,245	3,842	10,816	202,358
1947	16,066	161,397	2,943	8,821	189,227
1948	15,945	183,664	23,004	4,040	226,653
1949	19,021	195,265	13,133	7,049	234,468
1950	18,225	251,990	27,826	14	298,027
1951	19,539	244,380	17,045	2,097	283,061
1952	20,539	234,404	31,906	4,641	291,490
1953	25,000	213,158	(8) 39,680	-6,687	271,151

(1) Data on stocks (except at crushing plants) not available prior to 1942. (2) Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. (3) Prior to 1948 some new crop soybeans may have been included at processing plants. Since that time includes only old-crop soybeans. (4) Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. (5) Imports negligible. (6) As reported by Bureau of the Census with no adjustment for new crop crushed prior to Oct. 1. (7) Imports under 1,000 bushels except in the following years: 1944-45—4,012; 1948-49—6,882; 1949-50—3,693; 1950-51—1,818; 1952-53—2,278; and 1953-54—19,383 bushels October through August. (8) Partly estimated.

**STOCKS.** Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports (1,000 bu.)

	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 9	Nov. 16	Nov. 23
<b>U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets</b>					
Atlantic Coast	59	256	715	1,257	1,730
Gulf Coast	1,096	1,192	1,694	1,790	2,032
Northwestern & Upper Lake	30	117	349	608	537
Lower Lake	4,019	4,031	4,415	5,437	5,506
East Central	1,993	2,093	2,279	2,032	2,085
West Central, Southwestern & Western	237	362	526	989	1,138
Total current week	7,434	8,051	9,978	12,113	13,028
Total year ago	13,573	15,342	17,146	16,497	16,232
<b>U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets</b>					
Total current week	0	71	36	10	69
Total year ago	181	181	181	181	180
<b>Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks</b>					
Current week	7,434	8,122	10,014	12,123	13,097
Year ago	13,754	15,521	17,327	16,678	16,412

**PRICE SUPPORT.** 1954-crop soybeans put under price support and loans outstanding as of Oct. 15. (1,000 bu.)

**Quantity put under loan**

Farm stored	Ware-house stored	Total	Total quantity of loans outstanding (1)	Purchase agreements	Total put under price support (2)
156	1,353	1,509	1,509	91	1,600


(1) The difference between the total quantity placed under loan and the total quantity outstanding is for all practical purposes the quantity redeemed. (2) Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements.

**SHORTENING.** Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Oct. 23	5,524,151
Oct. 30	5,786,924
Nov. 6	5,501,583
Nov. 13	5,053,887
Nov. 20	5,856,874

Grand total of shortening and edible oils shipments was 333,934,000 pounds.

DECEMBER, 1954



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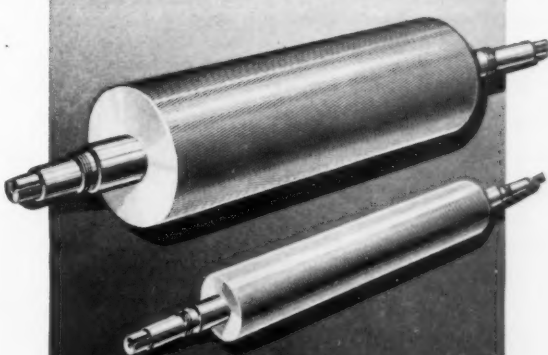


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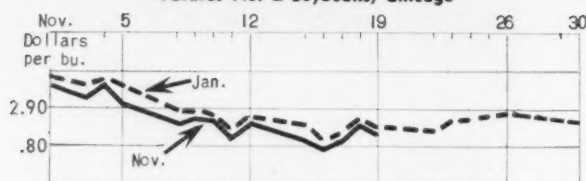
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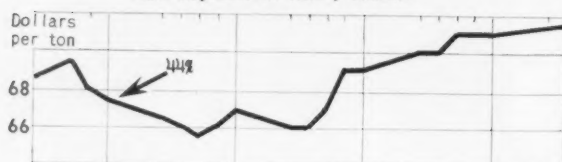
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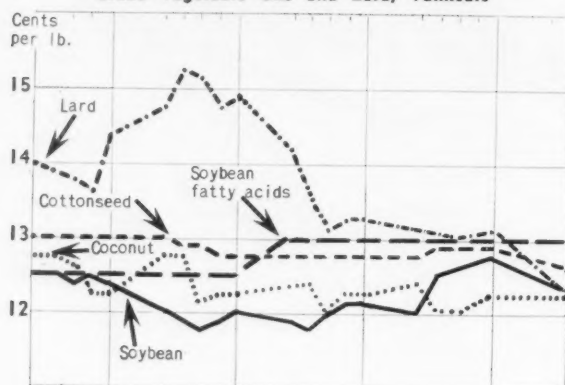
## DAILY MARKET PRICES Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



### Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



### Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



## November Markets

SOYBEANS generally were weaker during November, though they strengthened somewhat at month's end.

Soybean oil and meal both weakened during the middle of the month and strengthened later to reach new high levels for the new crop year. But beans, meal and oil were all somewhat under their levels of a year earlier pricewise.

With harvest completed weather ceased to be the dominant factor in the markets.

The outstanding influence on the market was the fact that soybean producers are keeping a tight hold on a record volume of supplies with a \$3 price at the farm a general objective. But at times soybeans moved in larger-than-expected volume with consequent weakening of the market.

Processors and exporters on the whole were not eager buyers as apparently their immediate demands were satisfied. Processors held back in part because of a slow demand for meal and oil.

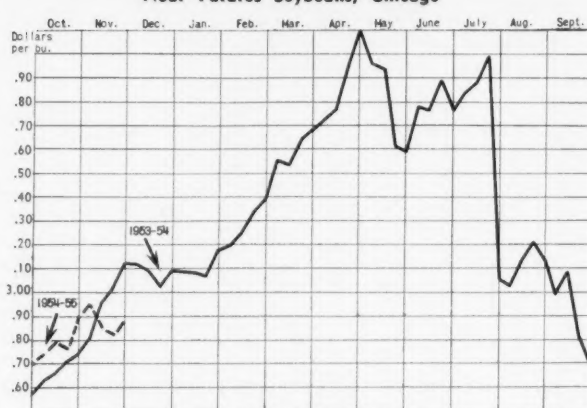
Refiners bought on a hand-to-mouth basis much of the month. They resisted upward pressures in the market in expectation of lower prices.

Mixed feed demand continued slow with mild weather a factor. There was also said to be some trend toward farm purchase of concentrates to feed with farm grains rather than complete mixed feeds. Advances in meal reflected a strong soybean market rather than any large increase in the demand for meal.

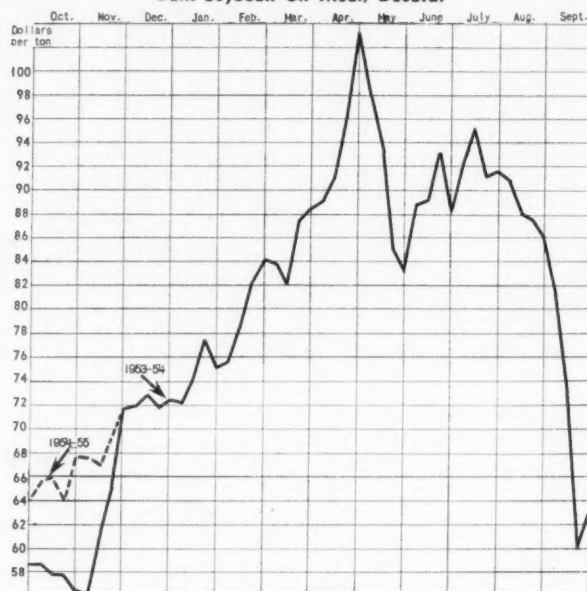
A strengthening influence in the meal market was a growing export demand for bagged soybean oil meal. At times export interests cleaned up available supplies of bagged meal.

But processors were talking of cutting down on crushing operations due to poor conversion ratios, and the prospect of smaller supplies strengthened meal and oil markets.

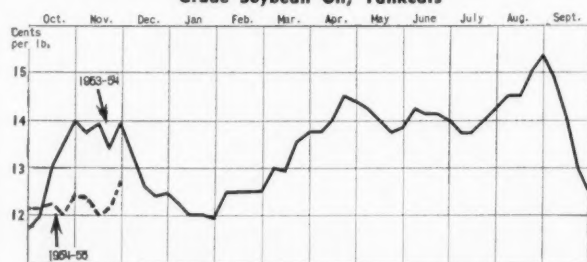
## TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Friday prices) Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



### Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



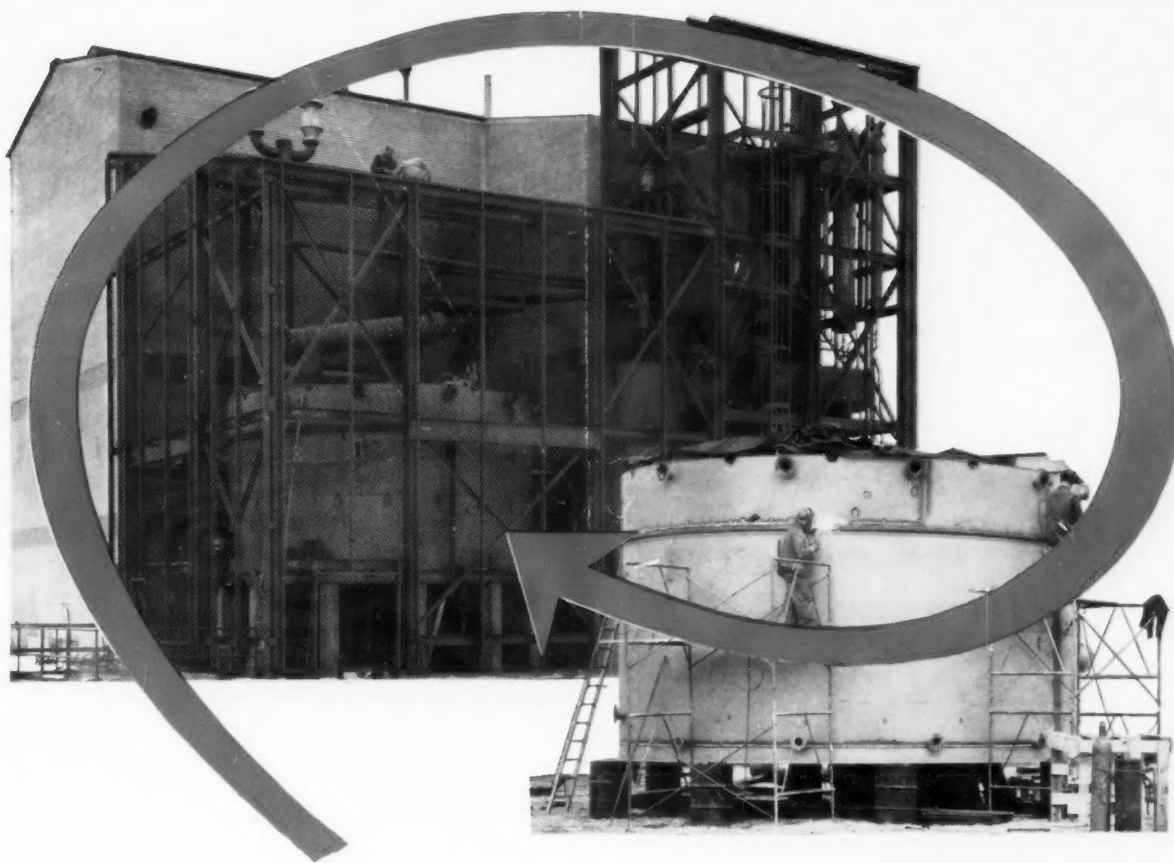
### Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



Helping to unsettle the markets temporarily were government reports of a larger-than-expected cotton crop and a boost in the national soybean crop estimate of 6 million bushels.

It was reported by the National Soybean Processors Association that soybean crushings in October were 22 million bushels compared with 21.8 million bushels for October 1953.

**SOAP STOCKS.** Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest gained a quarter-cent and closed at 5 cents a pound in November. Acid cottonseed soap stocks were selling at the same price at month's end, with a half-cent spread between the two closing. Raw soybean soap stocks advanced from 1 7/8 to 2 1/4 cents a pound.



## **BLAW-KNOX puts the skids under a hazardous project to increase Honeymead's capacity**

The problem at Honeymead Products Company was . . . how to add solvent extraction facilities, by assembling and welding metal equipment, to an operating plant using volatile, inflammable solvent.

Honeymead is a fast-growing Minnesota producer of soy oil and meal. Extraction of oil from soybean flakes requires the use of hexane solvent. Cutting, welding and assembling the world's largest Rotocel extractor and integrating it with the existing vapor-filled equipment without interrupting operations necessitated a unique engineering approach.

Blaw-Knox fabricated the 500 ton per day Rotocel, 24 feet in diameter, and distillation equipment four stories in height at a safe distance. As each unit was completed, it was lowered onto cribbing and skidded carefully into place.

Eight months from the start of this project, tie-in of the new facilities with the existing meal-preparation equipment was completed. Integration of these facilities, start-up, test runs and adjustments were completed in two weeks—procedures normally requiring a month. This rapid conversion saved the firm many thousands of dollars.

The solution to Honeymead's problem was the unified design, engineering and construction of equipment, and, more important, a method of operation which enabled the company to maintain the income from its existing plant almost entirely throughout the period of construction.

This is the type of thinking you can expect from Blaw-Knox. Put it to work on your next project. Call Blaw-Knox early in the planning stages.



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**SKELLYSOLVE-C.** Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about  $13^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

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**SKELLYSOLVE-H.** Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve-C or -D. Closed cup flash point about  $-20^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

**"Doc" MacGEE Says:** There's a big difference in what two different housewives can do with the same recipe! In solvents, too, skill, experience and "the will to do" make the big difference . . . big reasons why Skellysolve is equipped to serve you better. A pioneer in the solvents field, Skellysolve has "lived with" the needs of your industry for years and years . . . has first-hand knowledge that saves you time and money.

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icity, the same low sulphur content with every delivery.

**Strict laboratory controls** constantly checking on the most modern manufacturing processes also assure sweet odor, low end points, a minimum of excessively volatile compounds, and a very low level of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products. End result: low solvent losses, fast vaporization from oils and meals.

**Find out** how you'll profit with Skellysolve's proved dependability of quality and supply. Write for technical facts. For special studies of your solvent problem, call in the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman.



# Skellysolve

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